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MARCH, 1876.

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THE  
MARYLAND FARMER:

A  
MONTHLY MAGAZINE:

DEVOTED TO

Agriculture, Horticulture and Rural Economy.

S. SANDS MILLS and D. S. CURTISS, Conducting Editors.

W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

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**EZRA WHITMAN,**  
OFFICE, No. 145 WEST PRATT STREET,  
BALTIMORE, MD.



# FERTILIZERS.

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BALTIMORE.



# THE MARYLAND FARMER:

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## Sudden Cold and Storm.

The furious, destructive winds which struck this region of country so disastrously on the 2d of February past, and the succeeding very cold weather, will give added interest to the reading of the following, from the *Journal of Chemistry*:

### CURIOSITIES OF CLIMATE.

The occurrence of "cold waves," like the one that swept over New England at the beginning of December, is not peculiar to our corner of the world, but is occasionally known in more favored climes; even Italy, which is always "sunny Italy" in poetry and romance, is not exempt from these frigid visitations.

At the very time when we were shivering under the sudden depression of temperature to which we have just referred, the dwellers in Naples, and its neighborhood, were bewailing a similar dispensation of unseasonably cold weather. The following is part of a letter from a resident there, which appears in the London *Times* of Dec. 6th:

"A more wintry scene than that which lies before us you could scarcely have in England. As far as the eye can see, the several ranges of mountains are covered with snow, while here in the foreground, audible as well as visible, rises up Vesuvius, as white as a sugar-loaf. Here, in the low grounds, however, snow does not fall, but something quite as cold and trying, for hail and rain are continued, and have scarcely ceased for the last fifteen days. The prospect before us is far from encouraging, according to a proverb much trusted in by the people, who say that when it rains on December 2d it will continue for upwards of forty days. The damage which has been inflicted on the country, from north to south, by the deluge which has poured down upon it, is most serious.—Every railroad in the kingdom has been more or less injured, and if communication has not been entirely impeded, it has been 'limited,' as the journals have officially announced almost every day.—Fewer trains have left, and at certain points, where

bridges have fallen, or portions of the road have been washed away, passengers and goods have been transferred across the gap from one train to another.

Further North, from Rome to Florence, by Leghorn, on the whole of the Maremma line, the state of things is as bad, or even worse. I am writing by lamp-light, at half past 8 o'clock, A. M.; there has been thunder and lightning all night, and the storm is still pealing and flashing awfully; while the ground, as if in correction of the statement at the commencement of this article, is white with mingled snow and hail. Of course all agricultural pursuits are suspended. Where the grain has been sown, it has all been washed out. No foreigners are coming in, and the prospect for those in the country and the town who depend on the season is as bad as it can be."

In Arctic regions, according to the testimony of all the exploring expeditions, there are often sudden and extraordinary changes of temperature, the mercury going down many degrees in a few hours—or the alcohol, rather, for the decline is not unfrequently below the freezing point of mercury.—Lieutenant Payer, one of the leaders of the recent Austrian expedition, in a paper read before the Geographical Society of Vienna, gives some striking illustrations of the influence of Arctic cold.—He started March 14, 1874, on a sledge, to make fresh observations on hitherto untrodden ice-fields. The cold on that day was 42° Reaumer, or about 67° Fahrenheit, below zero. After a time the spirit ration became as thick as oil, and had lost its stimulating properties. It was impossible to smoke; cigars and tobacco were turned into ice. Pieces of metal had the same effect when touched as red-hot iron. Great cerebral disturbance took place, accompanied with extreme thirst, difficult to assuage. Every noise was transmitted a great distance. The senses of taste and smell were almost in abeyance. Mercury could be made into balls. The secretions were augmented, while perspiration entirely ceased,



For the Maryland Farmer.

### UTILIZING MANURES.

BY D. Z. EVANS, JR.

There is, annually, much manurial matter which goes to waste on the farm which should and could be turned to considerable advantage in improving and maintaining the fertility of the farm. We all well know that our southern farms are, none of them, so rich as to be beyond feeling the effects of manure or manurial substances, and that they are susceptible of great improvement we are well assured. The South will, in the near future, not only be independent of any other section, but will send her produce and manufactures to parts of the country where she now has to depend on for her supplies. The improvement must, however, in the majority of cases, if not in all cases, begin with an improved agriculture—improved methods of farming, the best implements and good live stock of all kinds.

The reason that lands, which are naturally good, are now very poor and capable of producing but the poorest kind of crops, is that they have been cropped for many seasons without any manure at all being applied to repair the elements exhausted, partially, by the growing crops. This system, if *system* it can be called, is calculated to run down any land on the face of the globe. We often hear, and with justice, too, of the rich, farming lands of many sections of Pennsylvania and New York; but they have been rendered thus fertile by a system of agriculture which would soon make the South "blossom as the rose," and make her lands as famed as those of any other of the States, for we have a climate which is such as to materially assist in the work of improvement.

Every spring you find the Northern farmers, and the Southern ones too, who know the desirability of so doing, getting together all the manure and manurial substances and applying it to their lands. The forests are compelled to furnish their share towards the work of improvement by supplying many loads of leaves, which, having done duty in the stables and in the pig yards, are spread on the land to enrich it. The river shores, also, furnish very many loads of valuable matter, such as rushes, the so-called *sea-ore*, and other grasses which yearly grow on the shores and are swept up, in the fall, by the tides and wind. This matter is, as soon as it is washed up, piled up into small heaps out of the reach of the tides, and then hauled into the barn yards and on the lands during the winter months, or whenever there is a slack time in the ordinary routine of work. As most of the southern lands

are badly in want of vegetable matter, they feel the effects of an application of this grass or rushes in a marked degree.

We have grown fine crops of potatoes with an application of this river-shore stuff, and have largely increased our yield of corn by applications of the same. When we applied it, in liberal doses, to heavy knolls or pieces of land, we have seen a decided benefit both in the fertility and in an improvement in the texture of the soil, as it lightens the soil, in a marked degree, rendering cultivation easier and more thorough. We each year use hundreds of loads of these rushes, &c., as we have the advantage of about a mile of river shore on which they grow in large quantities, and, so well are we satisfied that it is valuable, we intend to keep it hauled up clean as long as any comes to our shores. Let others who have river shores try the same, and I think they will be satisfied that there is some little manurial virtue in rushes, *sea-ore* and the grasses which grow on the river shores.

On most farms which border on the river, there are deposits of *muck*, which is composed principally of decayed vegetable matter, and in it lies, though in a somewhat inert state, much fertility.—Each winter we have large quantities of it dug out, hauled up where the tides cannot reach it, and put in heaps about 2½ feet deep. As it is taken out in large lumps with the spade, the best quality cutting like old cheese in the pit, it does not lay so closely together in the heap, and Jack Frost can have an opportunity to try his well known skill in disintegrating the mass, and render it in condition to apply to the land the following spring.

When dry and disintegrated, this muck is very valuable as an absorbent, and we use it largely, in quantities of one-half, to mix with stable and barn yard manure, as it absorbs much valuable volatile matter which would otherwise be lost, while it makes the mass more readily handled in spreading, which is quite an item of saving in time when much manure is handled.

This dry muck we use, also, to absorb the liquid portions, and to correct the effluvia of night soil, and we find it decidedly preferable in many ways, for this purpose, to chip-dirt or wood-house refuse, which is largely used for that purpose by many farmers. Muck applied alone, after having undergone the freezing process, is valuable as a fertilizer, but its value is considerably enhanced by mixing it with other manures, while it does not, at the same time, detract any from the value of the manure, as it absorbs that which would otherwise be lost through evaporation or by running or draining off.

Town Point, Cecil Co., Md.



Quantity of Seed to an Acre.

Often a farmer or gardener will be in doubt as to how much seed should be planted to the acre. Of course, circumstances somewhat vary this matter. One thing is certain everywhere—that is, that poor land requires more seed of every kind than rich land.

The following table gives the quantity of the leading articles usually sown to the acre. Of course, it is important to get good seeds. Some few seedsmen mix bad seed with the good, excusing themselves on the ground that people always sow too thick. None, of good character do this, of course. It is always best to examine seeds carefully before sowing. The tables are intended for good, new seed :

Artichokes.....	4 to 6 bush.
Asparagus, in drills.....	6 to 8 lbs.
Beans, dwarf, in drills.....	1 to 1½ bush.
Beans, Pole, in hills.....	10 to 12 qts.
Beets, in drills.....	5 to 6 lbs.
Buckwheat.....	1 to 1½ bush.
Barley.....	1½ to 2 bush.
Cabbage, in beds to transplant.....	¼ lb.
Carrot, in drills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Corn, in hills, 3x3.....	8 to 10 qts.
Corn, for soiling, in drills.....	3 to 3½ bush.
Cucumber, in hills.....	2 lbs.
Mustard, broadcast.....	peck to ½ bus.
Melon, Musk, in hills.....	2 lbs.
Melon, Water, in hills.....	3 to 4 lbs.
Millet.....	½ to 1 bush.
Onion, in drills.....	4 lbs.
Onion, for Sets, in drills.....	6 to 8 bush.
Parsnip, in drills.....	3 to 6 lbs.
Peas, in drills.....	1½ bush.
Peas, broadcast.....	3 bush.
Potato, (cut tubers).....	6 to 10 bush.
Pumpkin, in hills.....	4 to 6 lbs.
Radish, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Sage, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Salsify, in drills.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Spinach, in drills.....	10 to 12 lbs.
Squash, (running varieties,) in hills.....	3 lbs.
Squash, (bush varieties,) in hills.....	4 lbs.
Tomato, to transplant.....	½ lb.
Turnip, in drills.....	1 to 2 lbs.
Turnip, broadcast.....	2 to 3 lbs.
Broom Corn, in hills.....	8 to 10 qts.
Clover, Red alone.....	10 to 15 lbs.
Clover, White alone.....	8 to 10 lbs.
Clover, Alsike, alone.....	8 lbs.
Clover, Lucerne, alone.....	16 lbs.
Orchard Grass.....	12 to 20 lbs.
Blue Grass.....	12 to 20 lbs.
Grass, mixed Lawn.....	2 bush.
Red top.....	12 to 16 qts.
Oats, broadcast.....	2 to 3 bush.
Rye, broadcast.....	1½ to 2 bush.
Vetches, broadcast.....	2 to 3 bush.
Wheat, broadcast.....	1 to 1½ bush.
Timothy, alone.....	½ bush.
Millet.....	½ to 1 bush.
Flax Seed.....	1 to 1½ bus.

For a good lawn-sod, different gardeners recommend different combinations of grasses ; among them, the following is a good mixture, for an acre of lawn :

- 5 quarts Kentucky blue grass,
- 6 quarts Red Top grass,
- 5 quarts Rhode Island bent grass,
- 2 quarts creeping bent grass,
- 2 quarts white clover,

The ground should be well underdrained, deeply plowed, and made thoroughly fine and mellow, and rich with well-rotted and mixed composts ; then the grass will grow thick, fine, soft and even.

All the grains, and most vegetable seeds, germinate and come up evener and quicker, and grow more thriftily and ripen better, if the seed be soaked in salt brine or copperas water a few hours, and then be rolled in plaster, lime or ashes to dry it fit for planting ; besides, another benefit is derived from this *brining* grains and other seeds—it does much to prevent destruction by birds, vermin and insects. The following will be found useful—

NUMBER OF TREES OR HILLS TO AN ACRE.

At 4 feet apart each way.....	2,722
“ 6 “ “ .....	1,210
“ 8 “ “ .....	681
“ 10 “ “ .....	436
“ 12 “ “ .....	302
“ 15 “ “ .....	194
“ 20 “ “ .....	110
“ 25 “ “ .....	70
“ 30 “ “ .....	48
“ 2½ “ by one foot, (distance for Straw-berries.....	17,408
“ 3 “ “ Strawberries for mar-keting.....	14,520

An acre of land contains 43,560 square feet ; to ascertain the number of hills or plants to an acre, at any given distances, the following rule will be found convenient :

Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the row, and their product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill, which, divided into the number of feet in an acre, will show how many plants or hills the acre will contain, thus :

Rows 3 feet apart, 3 feet in rows, is,  
 $3 \times 3 = 9) 43,560 (4,840.$

Rows 4 feet apart, 3 feet in rows, is,  
 $3 \times 4 = 12) 43,560 (3,630.$   
 $4 \times 1 = 4) 43,560 (10,890.$

But this is enough to show our young readers the rule, and they can work out any distances desired.

TEMPERATURE AT WHICH SEEDS SPROUT.

Most seeds will germinate at the *temperatures* given in the following table :

Cocoanut, at	-	-	120° to 140° Far.
Wheat	-	-	41 to 104 “
Barley	-	-	41 to 104 “
Peas	-	-	44 to 102 “
Corn	-	-	48 to 115 “
Beans	-	-	49 to 111 “
Squash, Melons, &c.	-	-	54 to 115 “

These figures show the lowest deg. of warmth which will sprout seeds, and also the highest deg. at which seed will germinate and grow ; but, at about half-way between these extremes they will sprout quickest and grow best. In any case, the soil must be kept moderately moist as well as warm,



The *time* in which seeds will germinate and sprout is different with different sorts. Most of the forest tree seeds require one to two years; others only a single season. Most of the grains and other farm plants require three to five or seven days; while some of the thick, hard seeds, as beets, and the oily ones, like castor beans, require longer time. Of course, the depth at which they are planted, and the temperature of the soil, vary the time, more or less, that seeds require to germinate. Very dry soil is slower in throwing up sprouts than properly moist soils.

THE ANISE PLANT.—Our citizens, no doubt, remember the individual who paraded our streets several weeks since, bearing what he was pleased to call an Anise Plant. Wherever he perambulated, perfumery followed fast in his wake, and into whatsoever house he entered, the whole room wherein he stood and gassed was filled with the odor of his exotic. Many of our people took a whiff time and again, till in fact every class of olfactory—whether Roman, Grecian, Pug or Intellectual—seemed to expand with delight. Imagination at once struck a bee-line for the river Nile and the Pyramids, and many of our credulous natives with prophetic eye saw Frederick in the second Centennial luxuriating in Egyptian fragrance and wafting odors on every breeze. Many purchased from the Anise man, and among others, one of our intellectual gentlemen procured some seed and planted them with a view to see the result. His fondest hopes were realized, a few days since, when he discovered that the germs of Frederick's future glory had vegetated and that some half dozen plantlets were visible above the surface. The infant plantation just opposite our office, at the Adams' Express—was thriving most vigorously at last accounts, promising to mark the brightest page in the history of our Mountain City.—*Frederick Examiner*.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—The December number of this popular agricultural journal has been received, and is replete with interesting reading matter for the farmer, gardener, &c. This single number contains many suggestions to the farmer which he should read and ponder upon. The *Farmer* is published by Ezra Whitman, 145 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore.—*Frederick Examiner*.

The prospectuses of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* and the *Maryland Farmer* will be found in today's paper. These publications are among the best of their respective kinds published—the former for general news, the latter for agricultural information.—*Wytheville Enterprise*.

### Persevere—Keep Digging.

Digging out roots and stumps is not the most pleasant work the farmer has to do; yet, it is one of the most profitable tasks; for the time expended in getting nuisances out of the way, at once, often saves much more than the cost of doing it in breakages of tools and waste in harvesting.

If a plowman or harvester will calculate for a few moments how much time he loses, and bother he suffers, year after year, plowing, hoeing and harvesting around an old stump or big rock, in the field, together with the waste of land, he will readily see that he will gain, handsomely, by digging it out at once. If it be too large to move off, dig a big hole at the side of it, and with a lever pry it over and bury it in the earth; the grain and grass will grow over the spot, for at least a rod or two around, enough stouter to pay the cost of burying it, almost.

When a lad, we knew an old fellow—half farmer and half trapper—who had a patch of bottom land near the river; we had to pass this place going to one of our own out-lots.

One morning father took us to the field, beyond old trapper Jucket's, and directed us to dig out a stump; as we passed, old Jucket was digging away furiously under an old log. We went about our own business, but soon got tired and thought we couldn't do it. Father, who had to go to other parts of the farm, came back toward night, and found that we had caved, giving up, without finishing the job, and laughed at us for want of courage.

But as we went back to the house, we found old Jucket still sweating and digging under the old log. Father asked him what he was digging so furiously for, under the old log; he replied, "digging out a woodchuck." He was told the woodchuck, if he got it, wasn't worth the labor; "yes, but we are out of meat at home," he said.

Then father struck a moral and gave an injunction, to this hopeful son of his, by remarking, "there, my boy, persevere like that fellow, in digging out stumps and roots, and you'll never be out of meat at home; digging rocks and roots is better than digging woodchucks."

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—The December number of this old and excellent agricultural journal is received. Its contents embrace dissertations on a variety of subjects of practical utility, treated of by experienced and intelligent writers. Attention seems to be given to this section, and the Piedmont Agricultural Society and the Potomac Fruit Growers receive their share of mention.—*Virginia Sentinel*.



*Agricultural Calendar.***FARM WORK FOR MARCH.**

Most usually this month is the beginning of active farm work, as it is the beginning month of spring. Fencing should be completed, and also ditching. Manure hauled out and spread. Plaster, or plaster and salt, to be spread over the growing grain and clover crops—one bushel of plaster to three of salt, well mixed, to each acre. All good weather, plow your land for the coming crops, if the land be sufficiently dry, and be sure to plow deep, or subsoil.

**OATS.**

We need hardly to impress you with the importance of sowing oats at the earliest moment, since he have at this season annually urged this, and given our suggestions, based on our own experience, and not disputed by any practical farmer, we think.

**CLOVER AND OTHER GRASS SEEDS.**

Sow clover, or orchard grass and clover, or clover and rye grass—or all three together would be better. Whatever you do, be sure and use plenty of good seed, to secure a thick stand. The Messrs. Whitman have just issued an excellent Manual, free to all who ask for it, which gives in a few words all that is wanted to be known about the character, uses and cultivation, &c., of all the grasses which have been found suitable to Maryland and southern soils and climate. Timothy may now be sown, but it is better that it should have been sown in the fall.

In sowing grass seeds, it is very important, as every man knows, that it should be evenly distributed over the ground, therefore, a good broadcast sowing machine ought to be used, and we know of none that equals "*Cahoon's*." By using that machine, labor and time are saved, and hence its economy.

**ORCHARDS.**

All orchard trees may be pruned this month, particularly peach trees. The peach should be shortened one-third of last year's growth, and those branches nearest the top, rather more so; all dead or broken wood cast away; and where side branch-

es interlope, or are too thick, cut them off, and leave the tree in the shape of a wine glass, as near as you can. Work about the trees, remove the earth around the trunk; pick out the grubs with a wooden spatula; clean away the gum and slime often found at the roots of peach and plum trees; scatter a quart of lime or a gallon of ashes—coal ashes would do, if no wood ashes are to be had—return the earth; then wash the body and larger limbs with a mixture of 1 quart of soft soap, 1 pint of salt, one pint of unleached ashes, and a small quantity, say 1 ounce of sulphur; reduce the mixture with water or soap suds, to the consistency of white-wash, and apply with a white-wash brush. This quantity will serve for several trees. We used this receipt for many years with great success. It is excellent for apple and other fruit trees, giving a smooth, bright bark, destroying insects, moss, &c.

This and the next month is the time for planting out orchards, and ought to be embraced by every man who is not already supplied, if he wants comforts for his family and expects to make his farm valuable.

We would strenuously urge our friends to plant a large orchard, or one suitable in number of trees to the size of his farm. Plant apricot, plum, cherry, pear, peach, quince, and above all, apples.

The apples could be set 40 feet apart, each way, and most of the other trees planted between, such, at least, as the quince, peach and dwarf pears.

**APPLES**

are said to be by scientists superior as brain food to *fish*, which have been by all great researchers in the elements of brain food, pronounced the best aliment for students, though we confess we have known a large number of folks, especially of dark skins, who lived principally on herrings, who did not seem from their keep to be smarter than other folks.

According to hygienic principles, apples are undoubtedly wholesome food for man and beast, and ought to be in abundance on every farm, nearly all the year round. They are also very profitable as a crop if properly managed in their cultivation, and harvesting and judicious handling, assorting, storing and sending to market. Much, however, depends upon the proper selection of sorts suitable to soil and locality. To be sure of this, observation and the experience of others, with the advice of some reliable nurseryman will be required.—Much and all the information wanted will be obtained by reading and frequent resort to the pages of the MARYLAND FARMER. We have heretofore published a great deal in regard to this valuable fruit, and shall continue, from time to time, to give



all the information we can collect from our large resources—pomology being one of our specialties.

#### POTATOES.

We would recommend planting potatoes early or very late, as a crop for market. If you plant now, they will come in market at the exact period between the influx and the early crops of the North. Your late planting, in June and July, will escape the drought, and be in time for sale before the glut comes from the North after frost and all through winter.

We do not profess to know how it is, but we do know that Northern and Western potatoes and apples are much better than our Middle State products. Therefore we should get our apples and potatoes in our markets at the season when they have not to meet competition with formidable rivals. We are supported in our opinion by large potato growers in Maryland, that we should get our potatoes planted before or on St. Patrick's Day, or earlier, so as to follow the Cuban and the Southern United States product in our markets, and before the North and West send in the crop of their earliest planting.

In planting potatoes, either for early or late crops, it is of no use, unless the land be well and deeply plowed and pulverized, and a large quantity of manure intermixed with the soil. Open trenches four inches deep, sow a good fertilizer in the trenches, suitable to the growth of the plant, and use the best seed of the best varieties known.

#### IMPLEMENTS AND TOOLS.

See that all be in perfect order.

#### LIME.

If possible, use lime as a top-dressing to your young clover and other grass fields. On poor land, twenty bushels per acre, and repeated for five successive years; and on good land, with a large amount of grass roots and herbage, fifty bushels per acre, and repeated within two years. You will then have a farm worth cultivation, with the addition of manure and fertilizers suited to the crops you design to cultivate.

Our old favorite, the MARYLAND FARMER (for December) is on our table; and its varied contents are very interesting, even to an amateur farmer like ourselves. "What we know about farming" is mostly learned from the agricultural works; but we find it impossible to practice one-half we read about.—The *Maryland Farmer* is a good work, and we cheerfully recommend it to our readers. Our GAZETTE and the *Farmer* will be sent one year for \$3.25—both are cheap enough, and good in their way.—*Marlborough Gazette*.

#### To Grow Sweet Potatoes.

North Carolina grows more of this favorite tuber than any other State, and of the finest quality; at the North it is generally called the Carolina potato; it can be raised with less difficulty than many people seem to think. It likes warm, loose, sandy land, rich with well rotted manure or compost; though it is so accommodating that it will give a tolerable crop of fine flavored tubers in quite poor soil, if it be warm and porous.

Last autumn we saw two patches, of a few acres each, in a light, sandy field, very near each other, with no difference of soil or situation, except that one was more largely manured with well rotted, compost, thoroughly harrowed into the surface soil and it yielded much larger quantity and more large, fair, smooth potatoes. They are planted both in hills and drills; but the latter is the best way, as it will more fully occupy the ground, give larger yield, and allow better facility to ridge up and cultivate; it also affords better opportunity for digging and harvesting them with a plow, run under the tubers in the ridge by a single furrow.

For the better instruction of young beginners, we give the following directions, by Mr. S. L. Allen, an experienced grower in New Jersey:

"The potatoes usually selected for seed are of short, compact shape, rather below medium in size, and in this latitude are "sprouted" in hot-beds, and the sprouts, when well rooted, set in the field. A mild hot-bed should be made for them about the 10th of 4th mo. (April.) The bed should run east and west. Dig a trench 12 or 15 inches in depth, 6 feet wide, and of any desired length. A bed 100 feet long is large enough for about 35 bushels of seed, which would yield at first pulling 60,000 plants, and ten days later 30,000 more. Board up the south side of the trench about 18 inches high; the other, three feet. Manure, for the bed should be thrown into a compact heap ten days before needed, being turned once or twice in the interval, to insure an even commencement of heating, and it should be of such a character as to be sure to heat, but not too violently. A good proportion is two-thirds good fresh horse and one-third cow stable manure. It should be placed evenly in the bed to the depth of 12 or 14 inches, upon a layer of 2 inches of coarser manure, and being neatly leveled with a fork, and finished by pressing down with a wide board or door, it must be covered with 3 inches of sandy soil, upon which the seed potatoes are to be placed evenly, about half an inch apart, and settled to one-half their thickness; then sprinkle with water and cover with 3 inches more of sand.



The whole must be covered with a coating of coarse hay, two feet deep, or sufficient to protect the bed from any change of temperature, and boards must be provided to keep off rain, supported by temporary rafters, which are taken off out of the way in good weather; on these the boards, a foot wide, are laid, beginning at the bottom and overlapping.

The sprouted plants, in the hot bed, will be ready for planting out, into field or garden, where they are to grow, in four to five weeks. About five feet is distance enough between the drills, and one foot between the plants in the drill is enough.

Careful watching is necessary for the first ten days. Examine thoroughly all parts of the bed every day or two by thrusting the finger into the sand between the potatoes below their level. It should feel decidedly warm, and as long as an even warmth at this point can be maintained through the first ten days, the beds need no further attention. But it almost always happens that some parts will become too hot and others too cold in three or four days. The former places must be thinly covered during the night; the latter should have all the hot mid-day sun possible, and be covered up warm, and every effort made to increase the heat. In cases of extreme heat, water thoroughly, and with a crowbar, work a double row of 3-inch holes, one foot apart, along the centre of the bed, through the manure. This will have the desired effect in a few hours.

About ten days after "putting out," the bed should show white crowns of the plants pushing vigorously through all parts of the surface, and will thenceforth need uncovering during all good days from 9 to 4 o'clock, increasing the length of time and decreasing cover as the plants strengthen, till just before setting out time, when they should be left uncovered at night also, to "harden." The bed will need frequent watering, done with least risk about 2 P. M.

In the next number of the MARYLAND FARMER we will give ample directions for cultivating, harvesting and preserving the sweet potatoes; but this article is sufficient for preparing the ground and seed, and for putting out the plants. We raised them very successfully in the State of Illinois, years ago.

We learn from scientific writers, that a crop of one hundred bushels of potatoes, exhausts from the soil, of

Ammonia	22.50 lbs.
Sulphuric Acid	28.10 lbs.
Phosphoric Acid	51.00 lbs.
Lime	59.20 lbs.
Magnesia	18.30 lbs.
Potash	179.00 lbs.
Silica	43.00 lbs.

Hence, the special fertilizer of the potatoe should consist chiefly of potash, lime and phosphoric acid, which can be obtained more chiefly from the Acid Phosphates, English Bone, &c., than in any other way.

### Choice Prize Potatoes.

Last spring the distinguished seedsmen, B. K. Bliss & Sons, New York, offered, in six premiums, for the six largest yields from one pound of seed of each sort—the "Snowflake" and the "Eureka," as follows:

Messrs. P. T. Quinn, F. M. Hexamer and Geo. Thurber, were appointed a committee to examine the claims and award the premiums. They performed their duty in December, and report. The awards of prizes are as follows: For the largest quantity of Snowflake from one pound of seed:

First prize to P. C. Wood, Esther, Ill., 1,417 lbs. \$100; 2d, J. L. Perkins, Little Sioux, Iowa, 1,304 lbs., \$50; 3d, Fred'k H. Seiler, Verona, Essex Co., N. J., 1,125 lbs., \$40; 4th, J. I. Salter, St. Cloud, Minn., 1,090½ lbs., \$30; 5th, Alfred Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1,089½ lbs., \$20; 6th, Henry V. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1,069½ lbs., \$10.

For the largest quantity of Eureka from one lb. of seed:

First prize to J. L. Perkins, Little Sioux, Iowa, 1,666¾ lbs., \$100; 2d, P. C. Wood, Esther, Ill., 1,403 lbs., \$50; 3d, Alfred Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1,149 lbs., \$40; 4th, Milton M. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1,145 lbs., \$30; 5th, J. I. Salter, St. Cloud, Minn., 1,087 lbs., \$20; 6th, Henry V. Rose, Penn Yan, N. Y., 1,066½ lbs., \$10.

A comparison of the distances between the hills, with the average yield per acre, gives a most interesting and valuable table, as follows:

The sets planted at a distance of				
2x3 feet	gave a yield of 378 bushels per acre.			
2x4	"	"	462	" "
3x3	"	"	651	" "
3x3½	"	"	441	" "
3x4	"	"	362	" "
3½x4	"	"	342	" "
4x4	"	"	333	" "
4x8	"	"	88	" "

MARYLAND FARMER.—This valuable magazine was on our table promptly last week, but a notice of it was crowded out. We always look over the *Farmer* with much interest, and not being a practical agriculturist, we are indebted to it for much valuable information, which we lay before our readers. Our genial friend, W. W. W. Bowie, "Patuxent Planter," is still on deck. Long life to him. *Port Tobacco Times.*



*From the Marlborough Gazette.*

### LAND! LAND!!

Why is it that persons of industry having a small capital do not invest their means in the purchase of the productive lands for sale in Prince George's county?

There never has been such an opportunity offered for profitable investment as at this time. Lands which before the war could not have been bought for one hundred dollars an acre, are now selling for thirty or forty per acre, and thus downward according to quality, even as low as five and ten dollars. And yet with skilled labor, land will produce far more, and pay a much better interest than in *ante-bellum* times. Two industrious, managing men can purchase one hundred acres of land for thirty dollars per acre, and with a suitable outfit pay for it in two years out of the land. If such men as are referred to would only visit our county, and go round among the farmers, they would find many of them glad to sell them lands on easy terms.

There is a very great variety of soils in Prince George's. We have good truck lands, fine tobacco and corn lands, and good grass lands. Our lands have not produced wheat so well, as a general thing, of late years, though when the grain is put in early and well, the yield is sometimes very fine.

Our climate is rarely very cold or hot, and though variable usually very moderate and agreeable. Our people are kind, hospitable, and ever ready to welcome those who come among us in the proper spirit, manifesting a desire to help build up the waste places, and become identified with the best interests of the community in which they locate.

Why is it then, I repeat, that in these days when every other business seems overstocked; when railroad stocks and bank stocks, and corporations of every sort, have proved to be so uncertain and fluctuating, that men will prefer pursuing a gambling life of speculation in preference to the pure, simple life of the land worker—the farmer? I think I answer the question correctly, when I say that the fictitious inflation of prices occasioned by the war, wrought this wonderful change in public sentiment. It was once a proud privilege to be a freeholder. Americans inherit a love for solid land investment from their old British ancestors. The Germans have the same taste and ideas as to land. The princely fortunes made in a day, (and lost as soon,) during the war, caused inroads to be made on the old-fashioned ideas. But our people are coming back to first principles.—The magnificent bubble of J. Cook & Co.; the stupendous frauds in the mercantile world, the cor-

ruption and rottenness so common in corporations and Governmental affairs, have caused the better thinking and purer minded people to shrink from contact with such as these avocations and employments necessarily force upon one, and to seek more congenial pursuits. And no where can this taste be fully realized but in the country, where nature, though unadorned, is yet adorned the most. For we know "God made the country—man made the town." Hence, it is that ere long there will be a desire for country life again. When that develops itself, no place will be more sought after for homes, than the beautiful banks of the Potomac and Patuxent, with the fertile fields adjacent, and the farms lying on the line of our railroad. And hence it is that I now urge men of moderate capital to hasten to secure for themselves a home in this favored land, ere the wealthy speculators put the prices of land up beyond their reach.

PRINCE GEORGES.

January 19th, 1876.

THE MARYLAND FARMER is a monthly agricultural magazine, published by E. Whitman, Esq., Baltimore, and edited by Messrs. S. Sands Mills and D. S. Curtiss. Terms of subscription, \$1.50 per year in advance. The February number has reached us, and as it is a new comer among our exchanges, we have given it a careful examination. We find it very neatly printed, tastefully embellished with numerous cuts, and edited with ability.—The corps of contributors is large, and the subjects discussed embrace nearly every thing pertaining to the interests of the farming community. Agriculture, Horticulture, Grazing, Stock Breeding, the Dairy, Poultry Raising, the Apiary, &c., have their respective departments, and then comes a considerable space occupied with matters of interest to the ladies. Capt. Byars, of Glade Spring, in a note to the publisher, says "I cannot do without the *Farmer*, and I am getting my neighborhood interested in your magazine." This is a high recommendation, as Capt. B. is well known throughout Southwest Virginia, as an intelligent, practical and prosperous farmer.—*Wytheville, Va., Enterprise.*

MARYLAND FARMER.—This old and excellent farmers' journal has a rich variety of agricultural news and information in the February number, including not only strictly agricultural subjects, but its kindred topics of live stock, the dairy, poultry, the apiary, &c. Col. D. S. Curtiss is now one of the editors of the Farmer, so that we may be sure this section of country, to the peculiar qualifications of which, as to soil and climate, he has given so much attention, will receive its due share of notice.—*Virginia Sentinel.*



## DEER CREEK FARMERS' CLUB.

The regular monthly meeting of the Deer Creek Farmers' Club was held at the residence of the President, Mr. John Moores, on Saturday, Jan. 8th. There were present, Messrs. Moores, President, Glasgow, Archer, Lochary, Jas. Lee, Munnikhuisen, Ball, Bayless, Gorrell, Rogers, Willis and W. D. Lee.

The subject discussed was Fruit Trees and Fruit Culture. Mr. Moore opened the discussion. He said he had given little attention to the cultivation of fruit, but thought every farmer should raise enough of all kinds for the use of his family.

Mr. Archer—A farmer ought not attempt to raise more fruit than his family can use. Most of our orchards have in them from 75 to 150 apple trees, the majority of which are good for nothing. In his orchard seven Winesap trees bear all the apples he wants. They bear every year. The Newtown Pippin bears every other year. Of early apples three trees are sufficient for any family. His rule is to plant 25 or 30 peach trees every year. He plants pits of the natural fruit and raises his own trees. Believes they will last longer than budded fruit.

Mr. Gorrell agreed with Messrs. Moores and Archer in relation to the inexpediency of a farmer cultivating fruit as a monied crop.

Mr. Rogers.—As to raising much or little fruit, it depends greatly upon a man's taste.—In this country peaches cannot be raised profitable except for home consumption. If they were better attended to, perhaps they would pay better.

Mr. Bayless has an orchard of young trees.—When it first began to bear he stopped cultivating it and turned in the hogs. Clover has sprung up in it. Has trimmed it once, cutting out the small branches, but did not trim it high. It bears well.

W. D. Lee thought farmers generally did not raise fruit enough for their own use. Peach trees ought to be planted every year.

Jas. Lee said he didn't know anything about it. Is not a fruit man, but likes to see grass and steers growing. His orchard had been cultivated in hoed crops for five or six years.—Hogs range in it.

Mr. Glasgow thought young orchards should be well cultivated and manured. Prefers trees trimmed moderately low—not so low that the limbs will drag on the ground, but high enough to walk under them.

Mr. Ball and other members attributed Mr. Glasgow's success in the instance above mentioned to the fact that he had not stirred the ground, and cases were cited where a similar course had secured good fruit when every remedy failed.

Mr. Munnikhuisen did not believe we should make a specialty of fruit culture. A variety, however, ought to be cultivated. Likes to trim a tree the first three or four years, while it is growing.

Mr. Moores said the best instrument he had found to trim trees was an old scythe blade, with teeth cut in it with a cold chisel, and attached to a long handle.

Mr. Willis said he believed in moderate trimming of apple trees, so that you can walk under the branches.

Mr. Lochary thought fruit would pay. It can be made into cider or the apples sold. Early fruit is wasted.

Mr. Munnikhuisen had heard that Mr. Hosea Barnes had cleared \$600 from his apple orchard last fall.

Mr. Ball said he was fond of and cultivated all kinds of fruit. Pears, he said, are an exception, the rule for cultivating fruits. They flourish from neglect better than good treatment. You must not disturb their roots if you want them to do well.

Deep plowing around apple trees when they have reached some age is injurious. The ground should be kept bare. Hogs are beneficial in an orchard chiefly because of their eating the unsound fruit.

Mr. Willis spoke favorably of the profits from plum trees. Year before last from twenty trees he had sold \$27 worth of plums. Last year the same trees yielded \$24 worth. He estimated they would yield \$300 per acre, and would pay as well as any farm crops you could raise. You should gather and destroy all the plums that drop. You must plant plenty of trees. In Vineland N. J., they did that, and in a few years everybody had plenty of plums. They do not require strong ground. Ten acres of plums would yield a nice income every year.—Apples should be picked before they are perfectly ripe, so that the skin will wrinkle a little.

Messrs. Johns H. Janney and Wm. B. Hopkins were unanimously elected active members, and Mr. Nat Hays proposed for active membership.

Adjourned to meet at Mr. R. John Rogers', on Saturday, Feb. 5th, 1876. Subject, Large and small farms.

BUTTER IN FRANCE.—If our dairymen need a spur, an eye-opener, a lesson which speaks volumes in three words, here is one at the head of this article. Butter is actually brought from France and sold by the New York dealers. And this is thus because there is an actual scarcity in the market of good butter put up in attractive shape for small consumers. When we know that one dairyman gets \$1 15 a pound for his products, another \$1, and another 75 cents the year round, at his dairy door, it is easily seen that it will pay to bring butter across the ocean from France, if it is only good and shapely enough to suit the fastidious purchasers who will have something nice whatever it may cost. All this butter is made from choice cows, choicely fed on clean sweet food; the milking is done in the cleanest manner. The milk is handled as carefully as though it was nectar, the cream is churned with utmost care by clock and thermometer, the butter is worked with skill, and is made up in shapely cakes, which do not require to be cut when brought to the table. Compare then, this cake—hard, golden yellow, sweet, fragrant and tempting to all the senses—with an unsightly chunk, which is cut out of a greasy keg, and smells of old age and rancidity, and is made from ill kept cream from cows filthily lodged and carelessly milked, and is churned anyhow, and the difference is amply accounted for.—*N. Y. Tribune.*



### Cisterns for Barns.

A gentleman from New Hampshire, who visited the farm of the agricultural editor of the *New England Farmer*, some time since, wrote to learn more particulars about the barn cistern which supplies water for the stock. To this the editor replied:—This cistern has been built and in constant use for twenty years. It is cemented on the gravel, without bricking or stoning, except on one side next to the cellar wall; here it is strengthened by a thin wall of stones laid in cement. From near the bottom a pipe is run through the cellar wall and carried under ground to a warm and convenient corner of the cellar, where it empties into a tub for supply water to the stock without requiring the labor of drawing or pumping. The cistern is shaped like a common set kettle or farmer's boiler, being about ten feet deep and eleven feet across at the top, and holds one hundred hogsheads. It was covered at first with two-inch chestnut plank laid on chestnut sleepers, but the planks rotted, and have been replaced by green chestnut timber, hewed on two sides and laid close together, filling the crevices with cement. These are still sound, and bid fair to last many years.

Over the timber there is about eighteen inches of loam, which entirely excludes the frost from the water and sides of the cistern. Owing to an imperfect waste-way, the cistern has occasionally, in years past, overflowed and softened the bank behind the cement, allowing the pressure of water from within to crack the cement shell and cause a slight leak. The leaks were stopped by brushing the cracks over with a thin coat of cement. It has been tight now for several years.

The cost at the time it was built was only about fifty dollars, including the piping and eave troughs on the barn, and a pump for drawing water from the top. Six barrels of water lime were used, with about double the quantity of clean, sharp, coarse sand. The lime cost, at the time, only a little over two dollars per barrel. The pump cost about ten dollars, and the eave troughs a little more, leaving some fifteen dollars for the digging, covering and work of laying the cement. The digging was all done in March, when other work was not pressing.

If we were going to build again, we should, by all means, build larger. This has never been dry but once in twenty years, and the number of animals kept has never been less than ten, and often nearly twice the number; besides, water is used for washing carriages, and in dry seasons it is drawn from for washing at the house, and to supply neighbors who are less fortunate in a water supply. Still, there has not been a full supply at all times, because the capacity of the cistern is insufficient for holding all the water that falls on the roof.

### Co-operative Labor Establishments.

In some localities and circumstances co-operation in labor is best and works well; in establishments where a variety of labor is to be performed, and sufficient number of faithful, skilled laborers cannot be hired, like a farm, a printing office, and some others, it is well for a number, each one competent to perform a single branch of work, to combine or co-operate as proprietors, and then all share the profits resulting from the business. In this way the whole is done with greater safety and facility and with larger profits; in such cases there is a more just remuneration for labor, and a fairer division of profits.

Each branch is done to better advantage, as there is less loss of time and skill caused by change from one kind of work to another, as an operative steadily doing one kind of work regularly acquires greater aptness thereby.

In the household affairs, for instance; one attends to the cooking; one, to the laundry; one, to the dairy; one, to the nursery, and so on; the same on the farm; one attends to the cropping; one to the fruits; one, to the garden; one, the stock, and so on with all branches; some one being found possessed of a peculiar aptness for a special avocation. And thus, the profits of the business is more fairly and evenly divided and realized than where one party owns the business, hiring all the labor and receiving all the commercial profits of it.

In many instances, men are found with that universal tact and talent, which render them capable to do and direct several branches or kinds of work and business with equal skill and facility, having the means to carry it on, individually. In such cases, perhaps, co-operation is not advisable—at least, such men are not willing to join in co-operative operations; or if they do, their tact, skill and schemes soon get masterly control, and finally swallow up the whole affair.

The two principal reasons for co-operation, or the main arguments in favor of it are—first, greater facility and expedition in performing all branches of the business; and, second, a more equal and fair division of the profits or benefits of the work performed. Hence, reflective, industrious, fair-minded men will see it to be advantageous to engage in such establishments, especially where the individuals do not possess the requisite means or capital to carry on business to the greatest advantage. In such cases the union of means with the union of labor is desirable and wise; hence, we recommend such a system among farmers and artisans.



## Bliss' "Snow Flake" Potatoes.

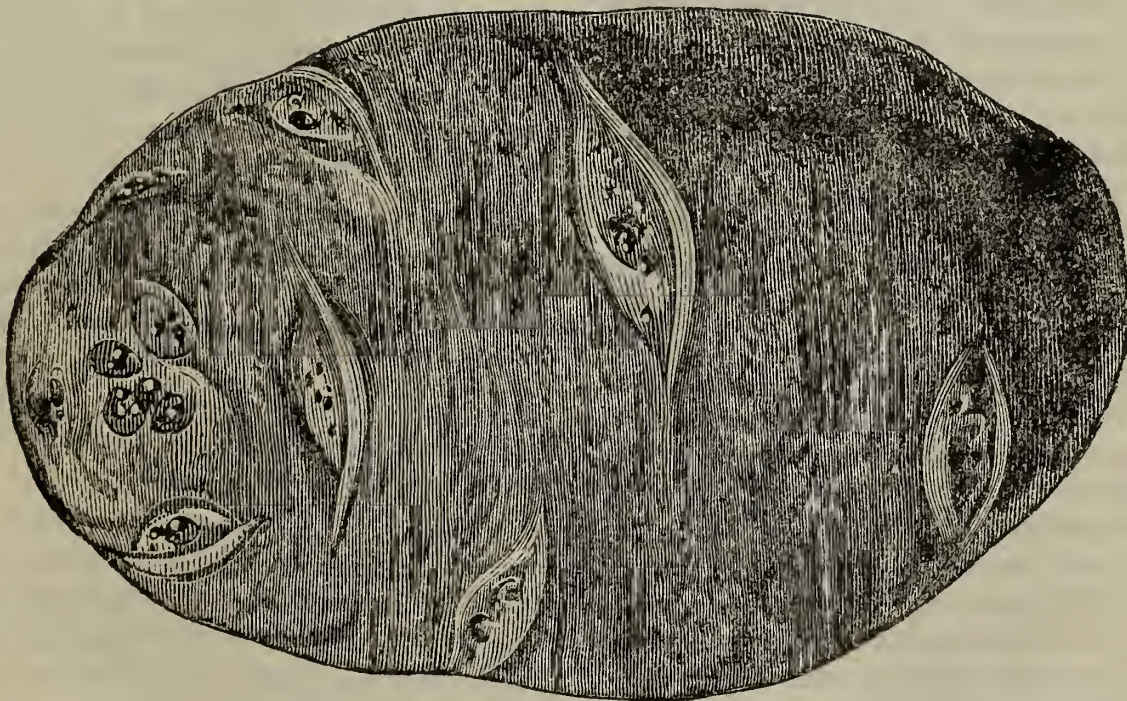
There are few seedsmen and vegetable propagators, who have taken so much pains and been at

such expense to produce rare and improved vegetables as H. K. Bliss & Sons; particularly in *potatoes* and *tomatoes* have they given to the farmers valuable novelties.



Their "Snow flake" potatoes are popular, and possess rare excellence. This cut shows the young potatoes in the hill while growing, the tubers clustering beautifully to the main root, as they appear before pulled. And this other cut shows the full

grown potato of the average size. They are early white, mealy, and with more than the usual amount of starch in them—are prolific bearers and good keepers.



Mr. Bliss is prepared to furnish the seed, for the coming season to all who desire it, at reasonable prices. To yield its best possible product, this po-

tato should be planted in rich, sandy loam, plowed deep and fine. See his announcement in our advertising pages.



## GARDEN WORK.



## GARDEN WORK FOR MARCH.

By the middle of the month, if the weather be suitable, gardening will begin in earnest. In the meantime, a medium sized hot-bed must be made, and covered with glass, or oiled muslin. After standing two or three days, make shallow drills, 4 to 6 inches apart, in which sow early cabbage, tomato, pepper and egg plant seeds, level the drills and pat the bed with the back of the spade, hoe or rake; water occasionally with tepid water from a fine rose-nozzled watering pot. Give plenty of air at times during the day. Should the sun be too hot, white-wash the glass, or shade it with light brush.

Prepare, also, a bed with southern exposure in a protected place; let it be, say 6 feet wide and 20 feet long. Make it rich with well rotted manure and ashes; put it in fine tilth, and sow in drills 6 inches apart. Lettuce, radish, cauliflower, brocoli, celery, cabbage for fall use—Winningstadt and Sugar Loaf, or Large York are best—Trophy tomato and Canada Victor; a few seeds of red cabbage for pickling. As these plants grow, thin them out, so as to stand one or two inches apart; those pulled up can be set elsewhere if needed to grow. Keep the weeds and grass down by hand weeding. If freezing weather comes, or when threatened, cover the beds with old carpets, bags, matting or muslin, on which place straw or coarse manure, so as to protect perfectly the plants or sprouting seeds, until the cold snap passes off.

*Aromatic, Medicinal and Pot Herbs.*—We promised in our last number to say something about the cultivation and uses of herbs, and we now mention a few that should find a place in that portion of the garden allotted to herbs. Such a place should be found in every well regulated farmer's garden.

*Balm*—*Melissa Officinalis*.—A hardy perennial from Switzerland—aromatic taste, with a delightful fragrant smell, much like that of lemons. It is used by making an infusion of the leaves as a grateful beverage called balm wine, and as a drink like tea, which is very cooling and refreshing to persons laboring under fever. Grown from seed, and easily propagated by planting slips; plant ten inches apart, and if dry weather, it requires heavy watering.

*Dill*—*Anethum Graveolens*.—From Cape of Good Hope. Cultivated for its seed, which have a pungent, warm taste, somewhat bitter; are used for flatulency and colic in infants. Its leaves are used by some for culinary purposes, and the seeds are sometimes put with pickled cucumbers, to increase their flavor. Sow the seeds early in spring, or soon after they are ripe, in a light soil. Thin out if too crowded, and keep free from weeds and grass. Sow in drills, about four inches apart, is a better way than broadcast.

*Anise*—*Pimpinella Anisum*.—An Egyptian annual plant, cultivated for its seeds and leaves for garnishing and seasoning. The seeds have a fragrant and pleasant smell and agreeable, sweet taste. Medicinal qualities: useful to weak stomachs, in dyspepsia and colic, and for restoring the tone of the stomach generally, causing appetite.—Sow where it is to stand, in the early spring, in light soil, and thin out the plants to three inches apart.

*Caraway*—*Carum Carui*.—An English biennial, cultivated for its seeds—used in confectionery cakes, &c.; and leaves often used to season soups. An infusion of the leaves is a remedy for flatulency. Sow in spring or autumn, if in autumn the plants will give seeds the following summer. Plants should stand one foot apart each way.

*Coriander*—*Coriandrum Sativum*.—An annual, with seeds pleasant to the taste, though smelling disagreeable; used in confectionery, and sometimes to disguise the taste of medicine and smell of strong drink. Popular with young men who imbibe before entering ladies' society. Sow in drills ten inches apart; thin the plants to four inches, and keep the weeds down.

*Asparagus Beds*.—Rake off and fork in some well rotted manure. Make the surface white with Liverpool salt, and make new beds, as you cannot have "too much of this good thing." All excess over family use will sell for high prices in the market.

*Cabbage, Lettuce and other greens*—set out last fall, ought to be worked, and a little stimulating manure applied.



*Spinach and Kale*.—treated in same way, and more seeds sown, for a succession of these indispensable vegetables.

*Collards*.—Sow seeds of the North Carolina collards, so popular in all the South, as early greens, with jowl or middling bacon in early summer, before the cabbages head.

*Beets, Salsify, Carrots and Parsnips*.—Sow these as soon as possible. Spade the ground deep—enrich it, and with the seed in the drills, put a good quantity of ashes and plaster, or bonedust and super phosphate fertilizer.

*Onions*.—Sow onion seed and set out onion sets. Get the potato onion and the "Multiplus," and plant deep as potatoes. You cannot have too many onions—they are valuable as food and always salable.

*Cabbage Stalks*.—Set these up in rows; clean off all leaves, and put some long manure between the rows of stalks, so as to hasten the growth of sprouts.

*Peas*.—Sow peas and be sure to cover them in trenches at least four inches deep, as they will bear more fruitfully by deep planting, though they will be a few days later in coming up. Sow peas every ten days during the season to have a succession.—Better do this, if even a few rods of row be sown at a time, than have a big patch to come all at one time. Unless very early they hardly pay to send to market.

*Beans*.—Set poles 4 by 4 feet for lima beans and other climbing sorts.

*Culinary and other Herbs*.—Sow seeds of these in small beds, to be planted out in July as edgings for beds, or otherwise, and they will be ready to cut and dry in September.

*Garlic, Shallots and Leeks*.—Make a bed for each, and plant the bulbs or sow seed.

*Grape Vine Cuttings*.—Set out at once.

*Horse Radish*.—Plant slips of this excellent root as edging for beds, or between the early cabbage, or in a bed to itself, setting the slips 10 inches apart.

*Raspberries, Gooseberries and Currants*.—Trim; cut out old wood; thin, if necessary; work about them and manure; give a good mulch of leaves or rotted straw, or corn stalks.

*Cress, Mustard and Pepper Grass*.—Sow seeds of the pepper grass and mustard seeds, for salads, suitable for breakfast and dinner, and very wholesome appetizers. Mustard is useful and very salable—grown for its seed. If you have a stream of water which you can spread over a small space of gravelled or sandy ground, sow the broad-leaved water cress, and you will never regret it. Water cresses

sell for 25 cents per peck in any market, and always in demand.

*Potatoes*.—Plant a few rows in rich ground.—Open a trench 5 inches deep, put in it coarse stable manure, 2 inches deep; dust well with ashes and some phosphatic fertilizer, drop the small but well matured whole potato 12 inches apart, and fill the trench level with earth. Sow some plaster on the vines when they appear above the ground, and work well. If you have hog's hair, put a bunch over each tuber in planting. To force them, cover each row with straw, thick, which can be removed or not after the potatoes appear above ground.—We should remove it, but it is said that this wonderful plant will increase more and be better, by being covered all the time with leaves or straw, through which the vines will creep into sunlight, and thus mulched will require no work.

*Shrubbery*.—All sorts of shrubbery should be now trimmed and put up for summer in shape.—Use the pruning knife freely. Rose bushes, if not done before, may be cut off close to the ground or severely pruned. Old rose bushes of most varieties are much improved by cutting off to four inches above ground, and having a fork full of coarse manure thrown over the stumps. They will soon put forth shoots that will grow rapidly and bloom with unlooked for luxuriance and beauty.

Make all the necessary preparations for a good garden, for in it is half or more of the comforts of good living in summer and autumn. Obtain good seeds, and have a plenty of all, and cultivate them well and judiciously, and you will have provided a healthy and life-sustaining source of the most agreeable diet for your household.

The seeds we would recommend as superlatively good, are Trophy tomato, Wax Snap bean, Wax Climbing and Lima bean; of the latter, there are some new ones of great size. Long blood beet, for late, and Egyptian for early use. Early York, Winningstadt, Flat Dutch and Savoy cabbages.—New York purple egg-plant. Early sugar corn, Stowell's Evergreen, sugar and Tuscarora. The Taylor Gray and Gypsy are the best melons. The large nutmeg cantelope is the best. They are now produced weighing 20 pounds, and as aromatic and luscious as the small netted 1 pound cantelope of years gone-bye. French breakfast radish for early, and Chinese for late. There are some novelties this year worthy of trial, such as D. M. Ferry & Co.'s Golden Wax bean, said to be ahead of all snap dwarf beans in richness of flavor and abundance of yield. We have too, the Early Conqueror tomato, which "last year yielded 1,000 bushels per acre, and all put on the market before most other sorts had begun to ripen."



For the convenience of young beginners in gardening, we give the following table of the quantity of seed required for a given number of hills and feet of drill. Each person can then estimate the amount of seeds he may require to supply his family wants:

*Quantity of Seed required for a given number of Hills.*

Pole Beans . . . . .	1 qt. to 150 hills.
Corn . . . . .	1 qt. to 100 "
Cucumbers . . . . .	1 oz. to 100 "
Water Melon . . . . .	1 oz. to 40 or 50 hills.
Pumpkin . . . . .	1 oz. to 60 or 70 hills.

*Quantity of Seed required for a given length of Drill.*

Asparagus . . . . .	1 oz. to 60 feet of drill.
Beet . . . . .	1 oz. to 50 "
Beans (Dwarf) . . . . .	1 qt. to 100 "
Carrot . . . . .	1 oz. to 150 "
Endive . . . . .	1 oz. to 150 "
Okra . . . . .	1 oz. to 40 "
Onion . . . . .	1 oz. to 100 "
Parsley . . . . .	1 oz. to 150 "
Parsnip . . . . .	1 oz. to 200 "
Peas . . . . .	1 qt. to 100 "
Radish . . . . .	1 oz. to 100 "
Salsify . . . . .	1 oz. to 70 "
Spinach . . . . .	1 oz. to 100 "
Turnip . . . . .	1 oz. to 150 "

### Hot-Beds and Cold Frames.

As we have frequent inquiries from young farmers as to the mode of getting up cheap *hot-beds* and *cold frames*, for the purpose of getting early plants, for the benefit and instruction of such we here publish the directions given by Mr. James Vick, who has had long and successful experience in these matters:

It is to overcome the evils of cold and weather that hot-beds are useful. By being protected at the sides and ends with boards, and covered with glass, they confine the moisture and warmth which rises from the earth, and thus the atmosphere is kept humid and warm, and the surface moist, and the plants are not subjected to changes of temperature, as a uniform state can be maintained, no matter what the weather may be. The bottom heat of the hot-bed warms the soil, and enables the grower to put in his seed early, and obtain plants of good size before the soil outside is warm enough to receive the seed. Care, however, is required to prevent scorching the young plants.

In bright days the heat is intense inside the frame, and unless air is freely given, or some course taken to obstruct the rays of the sun, most likely a great portion of the plants will be ruined. Some time since, I was called to examine a hot-bed, as

the seeds planted did not grow, when I found they had all been burned up, except a few along the edges that were shaded by the sides and ends of the frame. When the sun gets pretty warm, give the glass a thin coat of whitewash, or spread straw or brush over it. This gives a little shade, and, with some air during the middle of bright days, will make all safe.

The *hot-bed* is made by forming a pile of horse manure with the straw used for bedding, or leaves, some three feet in height. Shake all together, so that straw and manure will be equally mixed. It may be sunk in the ground a foot or eighteen inches, or made on the surface. On this, place about five inches of good, mellow soil. Then set the frame and keep it closed until fermentation takes place and the soil is quite warm. It is better to wait a day or two after this, and then sow the seeds.

The principal advantages of a hot-bed can be secured by what is called a *cold frame*. This is simply a hot-bed frame with sash, placed upon a fine, mellow earth, in some sheltered place in the garden. By the exclusion of air and the admission of sun, the earth becomes warm, and the moisture is confined, as in the hot-bed. After the frame is secured in its place, a couple of inches of fine earth should be placed inside, and the frame closed up for a day or two before the seeds are planted.

As the cold frame depends upon the sun for its warmth, it must not be started as early as the hot-bed, and in this latitude the latter part of April is soon enough. Plants will then be large enough for transplanting to the open ground as soon as danger from frost is over, and, as a general thing, they will be hardier and better able to endure the shock of transplanting than if grown in a hot-bed. A frame of this kind any one can manage. Watering occasionally will be necessary. These frames, when so small as to be conveniently moved by the hand, are called *hand-glasses*.

A simple frame or box, with a couple of lights of glass on the top, will answer a very good purpose, though when small it would be better to have the front of glass. A very good hand-glass is made of a square frame, with a light of glass at each side and on the top.

THE MARYLAND FARMER for December came to hand on time. This monthly is very valuable to every farmer. Among its items will always be found something the enterprising farmer cannot afford to do without. Price \$1.50 per annum. Address, E. Whitman, 145 West Pratt Street, Baltimore.—*Somerset Herald*,



## Lawns, Flowers and Shrubbery.



The highest ornaments to be seen in the yard and around the homes of some farmers are pig-pens, chicken-coops, and a few hollihocks, burdocks and pig weeds. Now, the first three of these are useful in their places, but not as ornaments for the front yards; just as old hats, pillows and newspapers are highly useful for some purposes, but not when sticking through broken windows to shut out light and air. Well kept lawns and flower gardens, besides being objects of delight, make the place more salable. This boy or man, in the adjoining cut, by a few days labor on the grass-patch or lawn, will add a dozen times the price of his labor and of the mower to the selling value of the farm, if carefully bestowed; and it is much less hard labor than base ball games, without the danger of breaking fingers. And then, croquet playing is healthful and innocent, and very desirable, at times, for the young ladies and misses; but it is better still for them first to spend some hours daily in the flower garden, cultivating their taste and skill while caring for the flowers, and to improve their health while improving their croquet grounds, as this young Miss is doing in the picture below.

These exercises and employments, when heartily engaged in, have an ennobling and refining influence, inspiring higher ambitions than mere fashion follies; while also, a feeling of self-reliance and independence is excited by seeing these charms grow and expand under their hands, in analogy to the growing, expanding tastes and genius of the operators. Any person of taste and intelligence would much prefer buying such a place, and to live in the neighborhood of such people—than the opposite.

## DO THINGS AT THE RIGHT TIME.—

It is as necessary to do work in the right time as to do it at all; and the use of the best tools is the most profitable.

A little change of the words of the old Knight, Sir Gallahad, makes a very good verse for young farmers to read and remember, as follows:

My good plow cleaves the sward of  
grass,  
My hard-roller crusheth fine,  
My harrows mix the earthy mass—  
Because, I work in time,





## CHUFAS.

This is a grass with tuber roots, about the size of large peas and chestnuts, growing in clusters somewhat like sweet potatoes. The tops make a good pasture and hay grass; but the great value of this plant is as a hog feed; hogs root and harvest for themselves, and grow quickly very fat on chufas, where they have a run of plenty; turkeys will follow along and get abundance of feed from the same.

C. H. Fonde, of Belmonte Springs, Miss., was in our office last month, and informed us that he found two acres of chufas as good for his fattening hogs as 150 bushels of good corn. When the grass is young and tender, sheep and cattle are fond of pasturing on it.

When desirable to eradicate or clear these tubers from the ground, all that is needed is to keep a drove of hogs in the field till they eat all of them, which they will do if remaining late in the season.

Since writing the above on this subject, we find the following in a Southern journal:

Chufa, or Spanish Grass Nut, has for some time past been exciting considerable notice in agricultural circles. It grows in the form of a rush, from two to three feet high, and the tuber or nuts, resemble, in taste, a chestnut or cocoanut. A correspondent, writing from Cleveland, Tenn., says, (we think rather extravagantly, however,) that they will grow upon any kind of land, and that land which will produce 20 bushels of corn to the acre will easily make 150 of the chufas, and that one bushel of the nuts are worth two of the corn for hog feed.

He says they delight in a light, sandy soil, and may be planted any season of the year, as they never rot in the ground, nor are injured by the cold. No cultivation is necessary but to keep down the weeds. The seed vegetates the first warm weather. The nut grows about two inches in the ground, and hogs fatten on them the year round—no digging or storing. Poultry are said to thrive on them, and scratch for them industriously. If the chufa is worth one-half of what is claimed for it, every farmer should have a patch for his hogs, instead of feeding the hard earned corn.

On this subject a writer in the *Southern Cultivator* gives the following:

*Chufas*—A species of under-ground chestnut, of chocolate flavor and fattening qualities. The French call them "Amandes de Terre," ground almonds. Roasted, they form a substitute for Cocoa, and add richness to coffee. Not dangerous in the garden unless soil is very loose, nor then unless the gardener is very lazy. Not to be confounded with C. Hydra or Coco. Difficult to clean, without

market that we know of, delightful to children.—But if you will put them in an enclosure and let the hogs gather the crop, we are told there is no better investment. The hog is an easy going, but not a lazy animal; and there is no need of the great expense and labor we undergo for him. Give him the conditions and he will raise and fatten himself and keep clear of epidemics. His diseases come from confinement and filth, and cramming, in some cases, where he is driven to the wild state; they come from want. We say no enclosure, no chufas.

A FACT FOR FARMERS.—It may not be generally known that the seed of the sunflower is the most infallible remedy yet discovered for the speedy cure of founder in horses.

The direction which we glean from a brief article upon the subject in the *Essex Banner*, says:

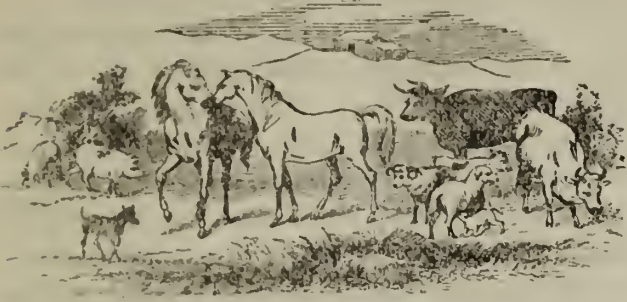
"Immediately on discovering that your horse is fondered, mix about a pint of the whole seed in his food, and it will perfect a cure."

TO FARMERS.—The February number of the *MARYLAND FARMER* is on our table. The agriculturist and farmer will find this number of the farmer's friend replete with useful and interesting matter appertaining to their business. The original and selected matter is of the most useful and interesting character. Every farmer should subscribe for this popular magazine. Terms, \$1.50 a year in advance. Address, Ezra Whitman, 145 W. Pratt Street, Baltimore, Md.—*Frederick Examiner*.

THE *MARYLAND FARMER* for February contains a great deal of interesting matter for those devoted to agricultural or horticultural pursuits. The leading article on "Large Yields of Wheat," has a special interest, in view of the fact that the Maryland wheat crop for the coming year is so promising.—Other articles worthy of special note are, "Fertilizers, Transportation and Farms," and the "Great Wants of Maryland," by the editor, and a letter from Kansas, on the growing importance of Baltimore as a commercial emporium. The periodical is full of practical advice and suggestion. Published by Ezra Whitman, of Baltimore.—*Baltimore Gazette*.

*MARYLAND FARMER*.—This valued agricultural monthly for the current month is on our table. It is filled, as usual, with admirable suggestions to the farmer, planter, gardener, and all interested in the cultivation of the soil—to say nothing of the "Chat with the Ladies," by the genial and racy "Patuxent Planter."—*Prince Georgian*.



*Live Stock Register.***BOTS—HORSES.**

The so-called bots is the *larval* state of the common gadfly, which attacks the horse while grazing late in the summer, its object being not to derive sustenance, but to deposit its eggs on the coat, and this is accomplished by a glutinous material causing the ova to adhere to the hairs. The parts of the animal selected are chiefly those of the shoulder, neck and inner parts of the fore legs, especially about the knees, for in these situations the horse will have no difficulty in reaching the ova with his tongue. When, from any cause, the animal licks those parts of the coat where the eggs have been placed, the moisture of the tongue, aided by warmth, hatches the ova. As larvæ, they are next transferred to the mouth, and ultimately to the stomach of the horse, along with food and drink. It has been calculated that out of the many hundreds of eggs deposited on a single horse, scarcely one out of fifty of their eggs containing larvæ arrive within the stomach. Notwithstanding this waste, we are, all of us, familiar with the circumstance that the horse's stomach may contain hundreds of these larvæ, in the condition of bots.—Whether few or many, they are retained in this singular abode chiefly by means of two cephalic hooks, which are inserted into the cuticular membrane.

As soon as the bots have attained their perfect growth, as such they voluntarily loosen their hold and allow themselves to be carried along the alimentary canal, until, at length, they make their escape with the fœces. When once transferred to the soil, they bury themselves beneath the surface, in order to undergo the change whereby they are transformed from the bot state to the pupa condition, and, after a period of six or seven weeks, they finally emerge from their pupal envelope or cocoon, in the active life phase of the perfect dipterous insect known as the gadfly. It thus appears that these creatures, in the form of bots, ordinarily pass about eight months of their lifetime in the digestive organs of the horse. Unlike other parasites, they seem to do little or no harm, on account

of the insensible nature of the part of the stomach to which they are attached, and moreover, their presence is seldom discovered until the season of their migration, when interference is uncalled for. No treatment avails in effecting the removal of bots from a horse's stomach before the natural period of their exit.—*Wilkes' Spirit.*

**“Deaconing” Calves.**

Our position in regard to suckling calves upon young heifers—their first one or two calves say—is that this natural action encourages the mother in giving milk. The idea may seem novel to some, and then there is a difference in heifers. Some are more “foolish” and sentimental concerning their offspring than others. In breaking a heifer to milk, I am apt to mix in with her calf a good deal, endeavoring to associate myself in the minds of both, as a familiar object, so that my little stripping passes as a matter of course among the new and bewildering circumstances. As in times of general excitement, shrewd managers are very likely to be found—stripping the public purse. Barring the opinions that may obtain with the selfish and short sighted against the policy of developing the lacteal secretions in this natural manner—by allowing a heifer to “fuss around with a young calf”—the plan must look quite reasonable. It is certainly a time honored practice among careful farmers, and a good deal of observation and some experience will warrant me in asserting that early indulgence in the cares of maternity is no detriment to the future productiveness of the grown-up cow.

Shrewd cow buyers—milkmen and others, go a-picking among the stock that has been bred and fed in the plainest normal farm fashion, preferring to add the extreme themselves. After three or four years of age, when the milking habit is formed, calves may be “deaconed” with less feeling on the part of the mother. She is used to the hand of man, and becomes, by habit, reconciled to her lot. Your old cow is not a romantic or sentimental animal. I made a visit lately to our eldest cow, Clover, sold last spring. She wouldn't even look at me, or scarcely stop gathering grass long enough to smell of my hand when I lifted her head by the horn. This may not be precisely like refusing to look at her calf, but if you knew the intimacy formerly existing between us, you'd allow it was somewhat like. But this animal never showed much affection for her calves at any time.—*Hartford Courant.*

**SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.**—There are twenty-five breeders of short-horn cattle in the United States, and the number is rapidly increasing.



**Dogs or Sheep---Farmers or Hunters.**

As indication of public sentiment on this subject, we copy the two following communications from the *Baltimore Sun*:

**DOGS AND SHEEP.**

Will the editor of the Sun press upon the Legislature about to meet the importance of a law taxing dogs? Let every house where a dog or dogs are kept be taxed, 50 cents for the first dog, \$1 for the second, \$2 for the third, and so on, adding \$1 for every additional dog kept. Let this money be placed in the hands of the commissioners of each county, and form a sheep fund, upon which farmers can draw for the loss of sheep by dogs. A law of this sort would add largely to the wealth of our State, and be a source of much profit to many farmers.

**WASHINGTON COUNTY.****DOGS AND SHEEP.**

*Messrs. Editors:* The measure proposed by "Washington County," viz: The enactment of a law taxing dogs throughout the State, and the formation of a fund in each county for remuneration of loss of sheep by dogs, will receive the hearty commendation of all good citizens who have considered the subject, and especially those of

**KENT COUNTY.**

From the beginning, the MARYLAND FARMER has advocated measures for the encouragement of sheep raising and their protection from dogs and other enemies. We know there are many respectable and influential gentlemen who do not believe in a dog law, and do not think it a measure that will increase safety in sheep raising; if the law be not enforced, certainly it will have no good effect; but there are many who do believe that a stringent law for either decreasing the number of dogs, or of restraining their vagrancy, will secure greater profits and safety in sheep raising. In any event, we do not agree with the sentiment or act on the motive of the lawyer member of the State Grange, whom we heard make his spread-eagle speech in the Grange a few weeks ago, something like pettifogging a bad case before a justice's court; said he, "there's no use asking for such a law, to curtail the number and freedom of dogs; it can't be done, and we must be shy how we tread such dangerous and sensitive ground, and I shant go for it; I tell you," said he, with action, "there's five voters who own dogs to one who owns sheep."

That's it—votes, not justice—controls the matter.

WE have received the Catalogue of Rob't Douglass & Son. Also, a circular of Ford's thornless blackberry.

**Walking Horses.**

The *Spirit of the Times* give the following: "We are glad to notice that many of our Western fairs are offering handsome premiums for the fastest walking horses. There is no disguising the fact that a good walk is the most useful gait that a general-purpose horse can possess, and if one-half the attention were paid to cultivating this gait, and breeding with a view to its transmission, that is now given to that of training and breeding trotters, horses that could walk five miles an hour would soon be as abundant as 2:30 trotters now are. The trouble now is that the whole country is possessed of a mania for fast trotters, and as soon as the colt is broken to halter, no matter whether he be thoroughbred, Conestoga, Norman, Clydesdale, Hambletonian or Canadian, he is put to trotting."

**CATTLE SALES.**—The yearly exhibit of sales of cattle, private and public, during the year 1875, as reported by the *Live Stock Journal* company, shows an immense excess over the sales of 1874—too great, in fact, to warrant a belief in its correctness. In 1874 the total amount of sales reported amounted to \$1,004,159; and in 1875, notwithstanding the panic and general depression in trade and commerce, the sales amount to the enormous sum of \$1,832,383, while the average per head is \$35, more than for the preceding year. When a single breeder in the list is reported to have sold from his stock, \$122,000 in one year, there is room for the suspicion that "fancy prices" have crept into the report.

**THE AGES OF SHEEP.**—The following simple rule for determining the ages of sheep will be of use to the breeder and dealer: A lamb has eight small teeth on the lower jaw, called the sucking teeth. After it is a year old the two centre ones come out and two wider ones fill their places; after the second year a similar change takes place, and this change is repeated until the end of the fourth year, two coming out yearly until the eight small are replaced by the same number of wide, short teeth, setting closely together. After the age of four, the teeth gradually grow long and narrow, until with age they loosen and fall out.—*Turf, Field and Farm*.

**DOGS KILLING VALUABLE SHEEP.**—Gen'l J. A. Mabry, near Knoxville, Tenn., owned a flock of Merino sheep, numbering some 400 in all. The dogs of the neighborhood got scent of the dainty mutton, and commenced forthwith to regale themselves thereon. At last accounts the flock was reduced to 50 head, chiefly through the ravages of these canine marauders.—*The Turf, Field and Farm*.



### Milch Cows.

With reference to the liberal feeding required by milch cows, it has been said: "That which comes out in the pail must go in at the mouth." It is certain that even with the present number of milch cows in the country, the quantity of dairy products might be nearly doubled by feeding the cows liberally at all seasons. Comfortable quarters and good feeding in winter, with regularity in feeding and watering and perfect cleanliness, not only favor the secretion of milk at this season, but bring the cows out in good condition in the spring.—They should not be turned out to depend entirely on pasture until the weather is mild and the grass sufficiently advanced. Many successful dairymen feed bran or meal in connection with pasture, and are well paid for the outlay. Bran or shorts, corn meal or oatmeal, are well adapted for producing an abundance of milk. Oats in the straw, chopped and fed to the milch cows in winter, increases the secretions of milk, rich in butter of the best quality.

### Be Kind to Horses.

The following verses are issued on leaflets for distribution to drivers and others having the care of horses, and on cards for hanging up in stables, by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals:

Going up hill, whip me not;  
Coming down hill, hurry me not;  
On level ground, spare me not;  
Loose in stable, forget me not.

Of hay and corn, rob me not;  
Of clean water, stint me not;  
With sponge and water, neglect me not;  
And soft, dry bed, deprive me not.

Tired or hot, wash me not;  
If sick or cold, chill me not;  
With bit or reins, oh, jerk me not;  
And when you are angry, strike me not.

*London Agricultural Gazette.*

DOGS AND SHEEP—GEORGIA.—We find the following going the rounds of the papers, doggedly—Statistics show that there are now 2,700 dogs and only about 350 sheep, in Bartow County, Ga. Now what showing have the sheep raisers of that county, (which is, it is said, the best county for sheep culture in the State,) while there are about eight dogs to every sheep?

What is the proportion in Maryland and Virginia?

BALTIMORE GAZETTE.—With the recent improvement made in the form and typography of this popular daily, there is also a spicy improvement in its matter,

### Cruelty to Horses and Mules.

One of the most cruel things to be seen daily on the streets, is the tight and harsh manner in which horses and mules, most frequently the latter, are checked up, till their mouths are cut to bleeding, their tongues crushed out, and their necks cramped; it is more hurtful and painful to the faithful animals than even over-loading and driving. We have seen elegant carriage horses, in the streets, standing for hours, checked up so tight, they could scarcely move their heads, and, in agony, they would twist and screw their heads and necks in various ways trying to get relief.

In passing along the streets, we have more than once, on seeing such cases of suffering, walked up and loosened the check-rein, to relieve the poor animal; and had we the power, we would tie a tight bit in the mouth of every man who thus inflicts suffering on the noble horse.

HEAVY CATTLE.—The following are the weights of the heaviest cattle exhibited at the Smithfield Show (England) the week previous to the Christmas holidays: Hereford ox, 2,293 lbs.; Short-Horn Durham, 2,578 lbs.; Sussex, 2,282 lbs.; Norfolk, 2,000 lbs.; Scotch Highland, 2,181 lbs.; Scotch Polled, 2,181 lbs.; Welsh, 2,328 lbs. The heaviest three Lincoln sheep weighed 1.035 lbs. The above weights fall short over 5 per cent. of the heaviest cattle and sheep exhibited in 1874 at the Smithfield Show.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

ENTERPRISE.—One day last week a young man in a neighboring town was invited, with his sweetheart, to attend a party, but, unfortunately, was not in possession of enough money to defray expenses. To provide it he killed a neighbor's dog, skinned it and sold the hide to a tan-yard, realizing enough money to supply his need.—*Marysville (Ky.) Bulletin.*

That's the same fellow—he and plenty more of 'em—that we need in Maryland and Virginia to count up the canine scalps, before going to the parties, and find their way to the tan-yards.

SHEEP.—We understand that on Saturday night the dogs made a raid on the sheep folds of Mr. Wm. A. Dennis, and Mr. John F. Elgin, in Alexandria County, and slaughtered over twenty of the innocents for Mr. Dennis, and some six or eight for Mr. Elgin.—*Virginia Sentinel.*

Col. D. S. Curtiss, late of Washington, is now an assistant editor on the MARYLAND FARMER. Col. C. writes well on farming and fruit culture, and will prove a valuable acquisition to the editorial staff.—*Virginia Patron.*



## THE DAIRY.



## The Dairy Interest.

The dairy interest is immense, the butter crop amounts to at least \$500,000,000 per year. The *Turf, Field and Farm*, for 21st January, 1876, says, add to this the price paid for milk and the amount realized from cheese, and we will have an aggregate which is startling. An interest so vast should not be neglected. The consumption of butter increases with the improvement of the dairy cow.—The finer the quality of the butter the better it is relished, and the more of it is eaten. The man who labors to improve the dairy animal deserves the warmest gratitude. We would not say a word to discourage him.

The high priced in-and-in-bred short horns are not good milkers. They cannot claim the supremacy in this field. Grade short horns yield more in the dairy than the higher types. To establish the grades we must resort to the higher types; not to fifteen thousand dollar bulls and thirty thousand dollar cows, but of animals of less fancy value and of more constitution. In-breeding for the butcher's block or the dairy ideal strains are not wanted. In each case we seek for the largest and best producer at the least expense. Is it not somewhat strange that nobody ever thought of "protecting" an American interest so vast as that of the dairy? We "protect" iron, and the Lord only knows what not, and leave the butter maker and cheese manufacturer to fight out the battle alone in the face of foreign competition. Why should such things be?

We answer, that our cheese already competes successfully in foreign markets with their own manufactured articles, and needs no protection; besides, we are opposed to a protective tariff of any sort, we go for Free Trade, and to force that would consent to discriminate between nations as to the tariff rates.

ONE HUNDRED YEARS.—We have received a circular of Barnes' "One Hundred Years of American Independence." Published at New York.

## Period of Gestation of Cattle.

The period of gestation of cattle, says Mr. Finlay Dun, varies somewhat in the various breeds, and is several days longer in Short Horns, Herefords and other large races, than in Ayrshires, Alderneys and Devons. From his experience, West Highlanders and Polled Angus calve somewhat earlier than Short Horns. From Earl Spencer's observations on 764 cows, he obtained as the average length of gestation, between 284 and 285 days. The shortest period recorded in which a live calf was produced, was 220 days; the longest was 313—the produce a cow calf. Mr. Teisser's observation on upwards of 500 cows of different breeds, yielded an average of 282 days between the date of service and of parturition.

Mr. Dun has chronicled, for some years, the gestation of a herd of Short Horn cows. He has 563 entries on which he can implicitly rely, and he finds that the average period is about 281 days; 235 bull calves have been carried 281 days; 238 heifer calves have been carried 280 days. The shortest period was 248 days; the gestation of twins born small and bare of hair. Another calf from a stirk was carried 253 days. The longest period was 308 days—the produce a white bull calf, from a seventeen year old cow.

Several cows went regularly several days over time, whilst others as regularly fail to carry their progeny the usual period; one cow constantly calving ten or twelve days short of the average, the calves being apparently sound and healthy. There is always more irregularity with first than with subsequent gestations, and twins are rarely carried out their full time. There is a strong hereditary tendency in some families to multiple births, and Mr. Dun has one family at least with this predisposition. In 473 births he has had sixteen cases of twins. From the Short Horn herd book he extracted 1,137 births before he made up twenty lots of twins.—*Canada Farmer*.

THE MARYLAND FARMER for February contains a great deal of interesting matter for those devoted to agricultural pursuits. The leading article on "Large Yields of Wheat" has a special interest, in view of the fact that the Maryland wheat crop of the coming year is so promising. Other articles worthy of special note are "Fertilizers, Transportation and Farms," and the "Great Wants of Maryland," by the editor, and a letter from Kansas on the growing importance of Baltimore as a commercial emporium. The periodical is full of practical advice and suggestion. Published by Ezra Whitman, of Baltimore.—*Port Tobacco Independent*.



## DAIRY AT THE CENTENNIAL.

We have received a somewhat lengthy circular on the subject of Dairy Exhibitions at the Centennial, from which, for want of room, we make the following extracts:

## U. S. CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE.

*Philadelphia, February, 1876.*

GEO. E. MORROW, ESQ., *Secretary N. W. Dairymens' Association.*

Sir:—In advance of the meeting of your association, I address you in reference to the display of dairy products at the International Exhibition. The Centennial Committee of the American Dairymens' Association have appealed to all those connected with the dairy interests, for funds to meet the cost of the erection of a model cheese factory and creamery. The design of the Committee is to equip one section of the structure with the best dairy implements and apparatus used in the manufacture and preservation of butter and cheese; and another section as an exhibition room of butter, cheese, dairy salt, and machinery. To provide for this additional area the manufacturers of dairy implements and salt have been requested by the Centennial Committee of the Dairymens' Association to subscribe towards the erection of dairy buildings. All space in the main agricultural building is now consumed, and dairy utensils must of necessity be either exhibited in the dairy building, now about to be erected by the producers of butter and cheese, or in the shed to be erected by the Centennial Committee. The sums subscribed should be forwarded to R. S. Williams, Esq., Cashier Oneida National Bank, N. Y., Treasurer of the Centennial Committee of the American Dairymens' Association, and of which S. V. H. Scovill, Esq., of Paris, N. Y., is Secretary.

It may be well to repeat in conclusion, what has already been published, that the Centennial Commission have consented, that for all subscriptions for the dairy department of the Centennial Exhibition, in sums of ten dollars and upwards, centennial stock certificates will be issued, thus placing the dairy subscribers on the same footing as other stockholders. Yours, very respectfully,

BURNET LANDRETH, Chief of Bureau.

A GOOD COW.—A. A. Moore, of Vermont, has a cow eleven years old, three-fourths Durham and one-fourth Ayershire, which gave 410 pounds of milk in seven days, commencing June 17th. From the milk sixteen pounds of butter were made. The cow had three quarts of ground wheat per day after the second day of the trial; before that two quarts daily.—*Advocate.*

## Rules for Milking.

The following rules are issued from a New York cheese factory for the use of its patrons, and are worthy of a wider dissemination:

Milch cows should have free access at all times to good running water.

They should never be heated, run, stoned, or dogged.

The utmost cleanliness should be observed in milking, and by no means wet the hands in the milk while milking.

No can of milk should stand where it will absorb the barn-yard or stable odor, or any other scent.

The milk should be strained and well aired immediately after having been drawn from the cows.

Some arrangement for effectually cooling is at all times very desirable, and when the milk is kept at home over night, is indispensable.

Scalding all vessels used about milk at least once a day with boiling water, and rinsing with cold water at night, are essential.

MILK, WATER, FISH.—These are all treasures, blessings; but most people choose to have them in different dishes. We once attended a club meeting, in Virginia, where the puzzling question, how a live fish got into a milk-peddler's milk can? was discussed; and the milkman said it swam over the top of the can while in the spring house; this was satisfactory, to *some*.

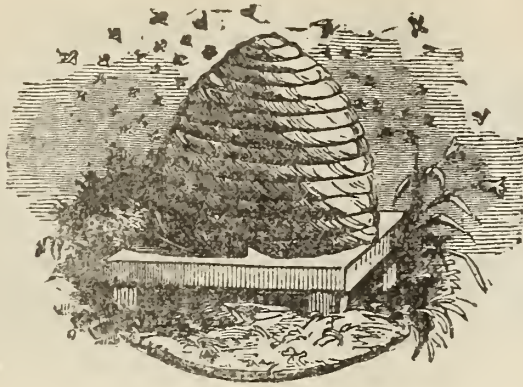
In Wisconsin, we once knew a similar case, where a milkman had to pass a small brook on his way to town to sell his milk, and thought the fish might have jumped into the milk can while the horse was drinking; but, in both cases, the riddle remains unsolved, with people who are not good at guessing—and the old cows won't tell—they never do, without much pumping.

PURE WATER FOR CATTLE.—Mr. X. A. Willard, in a late paper before the Connecticut Farmers' Convention, spoke as follows:—Many cases of fever have been traced to the milk drawn from cows by the attendants of sick persons; also the impure water with which milk pans were washed. Cows that drink impure water give unwholesome milk.

The American Dairymen's Convention, in session at Rome, New York, have adopted a report recommending that measures be taken to provide for the erection of butter and cheese factories upon the centennial grounds, and the appointment of a committee to raise \$10,000 to defray expenses.



## THE APIARY.



**BEE CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA.**—The Los Angeles *Herald* says bee culture is spreading rapidly in California. At the present rate of increase it is estimated that there will be in four years one million stands of bees in that and the two adjoining counties, which will produce annually 100,000,000 pounds of honey, worth \$20,000,000 which is more than the value of the sugar and molasses crop of Louisiana, Texas and Florida combined.

**HONEY NOTES.**—Albert Porter, Eureka, Wis., has a swarm of bees on his scales, which built comb, gathered and stored honey to the amount of  $8\frac{3}{4}$  pounds per day for several days.

**COUNTERFEITING STRAINED HONEY.**—Gleanings in Bee Culture says—that very likely this is done in cities; and what is to be done about it? Dio Lewis advises that people should buy only comb honey, as nearly all strained honey is adulterated.

Bee keeping is characterized by an intelligent correspondent of the *Maine Farmer* as 'a science,' and he adds, very truthfully, that a person who would succeed in the business must not have only a fancy for it to begin with, but experience.

**PROFITABLE PETS.**—It is estimated that the value of honey produced annually in this country, is nearly \$1,000,000, and the bees keep themselves besides.

**BEEES.**—We have frequent inquiries by parties wishing to buy colonies of bees. Who can inform them where to obtain them? A card in THE MARYLAND FARMER would be a ready medium of information.

**OUR MARKET REPORT.**—We have been complimented on our improved Market Report and Price Current, in the February number of the MARYLAND FARMER; we aim to have it as correct as possible; and find much valuable aid from that neat and able weekly, the *Baltimore Trade Review*.

## Woodlawn, Va., Farmers' Club.

FEBRUARY SESSION—1876.

Mr. W. Gillingham, the Secretary, sends us the proceedings of the meeting of this excellent association, composed of the best farmers in Fairfax county, from which we take the following extracts.

The society met on the 5th of February, at the residence of John Mason, Chalkley Gillingham, President, in the Chair.

The subject of a change in the road law for Fairfax county was discussed, and the bill recently drafted for presentation to the Legislature, as adopted at the December meeting, and Mr. Pierson was requested to urge its passage.

A draft of a circular was read by W. H. Snowden, the chairman of the committee on immigration.—It was a very carefully prepared article, and elicited favorable comment, but was referred back to the committee for revision, to be reported at a future meeting.

The report of the Critical Committee was read; it questioned the wisdom of allowing cattle to run over the fields at this season of the year, when the ground is wet; and closed by a eulogy upon the fine location of the mansion overlooking the Potomac river.

After a sumptuous supper was partaken by about forty members and their families, the following were appointed a Critical Committee for the next meeting: Wm. H. Snowden, Chas. Ballenger and D. T. Eroost.

The Club adjourned to meet at the residence of Valentine Baker on the 4th of March, 1876.

After adjournment the club resolved itself into a citizens' meeting, of which Dr. D. L. Davis was chosen Chairman, for discussion of miscellaneous matters, and was a pleasant meeting.

## What they say of us.

The *Boonsboro' Odd-Fellow*, a wide-awake county journal, speaks thus kindly of the MARYLAND FARMER, for December:

We have received the December No. of the *Maryland Farmer*, and as usual it is filled with choice reading. This number has 60 original and selected articles on agriculture, all for \$1.50 per year.

**THE MARYLAND FARMER.**—This excellent farmer's monthly magazine is published in Baltimore by E. Whitman, No. 145 W. Pratt Street, at \$1.50 per annum, and is easily worth to every farmer \$100 per annum, if it could not be had at a lower rate.—*Peninsular News*.



# HORTICULTURE.

## CAMELLIAS—PEARS.

This beautiful flowering tree—the most beautiful of all—is named after the Jesuit father *Camellia*, who has the credit of having introduced it into Europe from Japan. It is often spelled wrong by even many florists, they leaving out one l; it should be spelt with double l—*Camellia*. No flower grown, not even the *Magnolia*, is more beautiful than the *Camellias*, white, red and variegated. In this connection it will not be out of place to speak of a valuable pear of which the name is often spelled improperly—rather, it is improperly named; we mean the *Vicar of Winkfield*, often wrongly called *Wakefield*, even in some of the fruit Catalogues; probably this results from the familiarity of all the world with Goldsmith's charming book, the "*Vicar of Wakefield*," which is *not* the name of the pear.

The *Seckel* pear is often curiously pronounced as if spelled *sickle*, which is wrong.

This short article, may be of service in these matters hereafter.

**SUNFLOWERS.**—A few stalks of this grand, rank growing plant, in the garden or near the house, are highly beneficial in many respects; they are great promoters of good health by freely absorbing malarious gases in the air and purifying it. The seed is splendid feed for poultry in the winter and spring. And best of all, the seed of Sunflowers, is the most healthy feed that can be given to horses in winter and spring; half a pint a day keeps them in health and spirited, with sleek coats, and more animated than any other feed. It prevents "heaves" and some other diseases. All places, with the least tendency to malarial difficulties, should have numbers of Sunflowers growing about the residences. Then they are great favorites with little birds—yellow birds, blue birds, wrens and many others—which will leave fruits and berries to perch upon and pick sunflower seed.

**MARYLAND FARMER.**—The February number of this magazine, devoted to agriculture, horticulture and rural economy has come to hand, and is an admirable and particularly instructive number. The editor comprehending the wants of the farmers in Maryland and Virginia, devotes much space to their instruction. Price, \$1.50. Address, E. Whitman, publisher, Baltimore.—*Pittsylvania, Va., Courier.*

## POTOMAC FRUIT GROWERS.

FEBRUARY MEETING—1876.

This useful and popular Society held its annual meeting in the Board of Trade Rooms, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday the 1st of Feb. and had a very pleasant and profitable meeting, largely attended by ladies and gentlemen; Chalkley Gillingham, President, in the Chair, and Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, Secretary.

Officers for the year were elected. Mr. Gillingham declining to serve longer, J. H. Gray was elected President, and made some appropriate remarks; and Gillingham first Vice Pres't; Mrs. Harriett N. Nute, who has gained so much pleasant distinction in that Society and community, for her taste in house plants and skill in preserving nice fruits, was elected second Vice Pres't.

Dr. J. E. Snodgrass, the efficient and zealous secretary, who has done so much to build up the society, was re-elected to that office.

Dr. E. P. Howland, the distinguished scientist and fruit grower, was elected Treasurer of the Society. Col. W. H. Chase, John Saul, and the officers, were appointed a committee on Centennial exhibition.

The Society ordered a beautiful, emblematic *gavel* to the out-going president, and the secretary. made the presentation speech, a very interesting effort, and instructive.

### THE FRUIT TABLES

were spread with a handsome display of apples, pears, and a beautiful display of flowers. Judge Gray contributed the *Limber Twig*, *Rawle's Janet*, *Lady and Wine Sap Apples*. Mr. P. H. Troth exhibited the *Roman Stem* and *Limber Twig* apples and the *Beurre Easter*, *Lawrence* and *Glout Morceau* pears; Mrs. Harriet N. Nute exhibited handsome *Albemarle Pippins*. Chalkley Gillingham exhibited *persimmons*, the *Cart-house*, *Spitzbergen*, *Abram* and *Limber Twig* apples, and *yellow cherries*. Mr. J. H. Crane exhibited samples of the *Baldwin* apples. D. O. Munson, *Rawle's Janet*, and *Wine Sap*. Mr. A. W. Harrison exhibited *Albemarle Pippins* and *Wine Sap* apples. Mr. H. T. Scott exhibited the *Vicar of Winkfield* and *Beurre Easter* pears. Upon the tables, was a handsome collection of flowers, contributed by Mr. John Saul.

The various exhibitors commented on the fruits exhibited by them.

W. H. Smith exhibited a specimen of *elderberry wine*.

A sumptuous picnic repast, including coffee and oysters, was enjoyed, prepared by the ladies.

Then followed an intellectual feast, of poetry, speeches, music, and recitations; making this, altogether, one of the most agreeable and profitable meetings of the society. Speeches were made by Dr. Brainerd, Col. Chase, Mrs. Lincoln and others; Vocal music by Mrs. Kueling, Mrs. Nute, the Misses Hopkins, and Mrs. King. A fine poem was read by Dr. Snodgrass, the secretary.



Adjourned, to meet the first Tuesday in March, at the same place. We feel a right to take particular interest in this old society, having been honored with the position of its secretary, and being elected an honorary member; we take pleasure in trying to promote its usefulness and the cause it is promoting—fruit and flower culture—and we are glad to know it is in a flourishing condition.

### Grape Culture in Vineland, N. J.

We have every variety of cultivation described in the books, and others not yet described, including every possible method of supporting the vines. A post to each vine is most common. The spur and renewal systems of pruning are both popular, and often combined. I think it pays to cut up the prunings and cultivate them in.

I have experimented with cuttings a yard or more long with most decided success. I whittle a scarf between the lower joints to increase the rooting. Dig a generous hole about a foot deep and scrape in a little surface soil. In this coil up the cuttings, so as to bring one bud to the surface. Increase the probabilities of success by putting two to each hole; fill in the soil to a level. If possible it is best to put them at first, where they are to grow.

W. W. MEECH.

### MATTERS IN TALBOT CO.

J. C. A. in sending us the names and money for a considerable club of the *Maryland Farmer*, says—

"Wheat is looking well in this section of our county, and I am told that it also looks promising in other portions; considerable pains were taken, last fall, to get the crop in well and a goodly quantity of fertilizers used; thus, we have a reasonable hope of a good crop as the reward of our labors."

We shall be glad to receive items of interest, every month, from our friend, J. C. A.

ESTEEM OF THE MARYLAND FARMER.—From a subscriber in New Jersey:—"Please find enclosed \$1.50 as my subscription for the *Maryland Farmer*, for 1876, which I most decidedly estimate as a valuable Agricultural Periodical, and congratulate Maryland farmers upon having such, and hope it meets with the success it, in my opinion, certainly deserves."

X. I.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN sends out a very attractive bill of fare and premium list for the present year. There is no better scientific and mechanical journal in any country.

### MELONS AND SUGAR.

It seems not to be generally known that excellent sugar can be made from water melons, and with considerable profit. It is better and freer from any acrid taste than beet or sorghum sugar; in fact, it is as pleasant in taste as the best maple sugar; and the same quantity of melon sap will make about as much sugar as an equal quantity of maple sap. The skin and seeds should be removed, the juice then be pressed out, and boiled about the same as in case of maple sap, and otherwise treated about the same.

"The melon trade of Richmond county, Georgia, reached last summer the enormous aggregate of 256,450 melons. The Central Railroad carried away 90,850, over one-third of which were grown on the plantation of Pollard & Co. Ten thousand melons were carried northward by the express company."

Every one who has had much experience in growing water melons, all know that under favorable conditions they yield a vast product to the acre, and with less trouble in tending and gathering than corn; so that large crops of melons can easily be utilized profitably.

### State Fairs during the Centennial.

It will be remembered that in the December number of the *MARYLAND FARMER*, we urged the special propriety of States holding Fairs during the Centennial year, as offering a grand opportunity for bringing the productions and resources of our country to the notice of thousands of European visitors. We are pleased to see the same idea seconded by the following from that wide-awake Journal, the *Virginia Sentinel*, published at Alexandria Virginia.

The State Fair.—it will be seen from our Richmond letter that President Knight, of the State Society, is in favor of having an agricultural fair this fall, notwithstanding the fears of some that the Philadelphia exposition will prevent its success.—But that will end October 19th. And why not have our fair a few days later, and so catch some of the travel and exhibitors that will be likely to come to Washington after the Centennial, and so not be injured but benefitted by it."

THE MARYLAND FARMER contains useful articles on agriculture, horticulture and rural economy.—No Maryland farmer should be without a Maryland Agricultural paper to enable him to keep up with the times. \$1.50 a year. E. Whitman, Baltimore, publisher.—*Easton Ledger*.



## KANSAS MATTERS.

Below we give another short letter from "A. J. Hawk," Kansas, showing some of the business and produce movements of that State toward this city, indicating the importance—as hinted at in our last number—of the business men in *Baltimore* taking such action in the premises, concertedly with Kansas people, as will induce and encourage business to this city. In future, more attention will be given to *Market Reports*, with more extended quotations, in the MARYLAND FARMER, for the convenience of distant readers, of whom we have a goodly number, in the Mississippi and Missouri States.

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Jan. 27th, 1876.

COL. D. S. CURTISS:—Our State Legislature, now in session here, has been as prolific in the introduction of bills as usual, one of which passed the House yesterday, for the benefit of farmers—protecting the birds—fining heavily the offenders, compelling them to pay a fee of \$10 to the prosecuting lawyer, and allowing no appeal. [Qr. Is the last clause constitutional?]

Merchants here are now shipping corn to your city, and I have no doubt that all parties concerned will find it profitable. The Market Reports of the MARYLAND FARMER are carefully scrutinized by shippers here, and in time that journal may be of much service to farmers and others, who raise or ship corn and other products, needed by your merchants and people.

It may be of interest to some of your readers to know, that we have two rolling mills in Kansas; employing about 150 hands each, at an average per diem of \$2. One of these mills is at North Topeka; and the other is at Rose Dale, and they turn out 60 tons of rail, per day, each.

A. J. HAWK.

THE LACTOMETER VINDICATED.—A long list of suits against dealers in watered milk was closed in New York on Wednesday, by the payment of fines imposed by the court. This victory was attained by the Board of Health on "strong and abundant scientific evidence of the practical utility of the lactometer," in deciding the simple question whether milk is greatly watered. This refutes the theory of Professor Doremous, that the lactometer is an unreliable test in regard to the purity of milk. The Tribune says the general character of the milk sold in New York has greatly improved under the pressure brought to bear upon the dealers by the Board of Health, and expresses the opinion that Wednesday's results will help to make the change for the better a permanent one.—*Sun*.

## VARIETY OF CROPS BEST.

In almost every locality or situation farmers should produce on the farm all the food consumed by its occupants and stock. Diversity of crops is the safest, besides aiding the production of each other; and plenty of stock do much to keep up the fertility of the soil. Then every kind of feed, for man or beast, which a farmer buys, he has to pay two profits on—one to the farmer who sells it to the miller or merchant, and one to the party from whom he buys it—besides the trouble and expense of buying; all of which will be saved if farmers raise and supply at home all they feed out, while they know better what they have—are more sure of having good quality. Then the operator does not stake his all on the contingencies of a single staple, though he will make a principle business, of course, of such leading staple as is most favorable for his particular locality and market. The following brief article from the *Athens Georgian* puts the matter thus pointedly:

Mr. Farmer! divide your farm into four smaller farms.

Product of first farm: "Hog and hominy," for household expenses.

Product of second farm: "Hog and hominy," for employees and expenses.

Product of third farm: "Hog and hominy," for sale to non-producers, of our towns and cities.

Product of fourth farm: Cotton. Clear profit.

THE MARYLAND FARMER.—We are in receipt of this valuable agricultural monthly for December. It contains a vast amount of useful matter, calculated to benefit the planter and farmer, and no one who tills the soil should fail to subscribe for it.—Published by Ezra Whitman, Baltimore, Md., at \$1.50 per annum. Next week we will publish the prospectus, and in the mean time will furnish to subscribers of the SENEINEL at \$1.25.—*Barnwell* (S. C.) *Sentinel*.

The Sentinel possesses many excellencies, and among them a just appreciation of the Maryland Farmer, which it can have for subscribers of that paper in clubs.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.—Major H. C. Williams, of Fairfax County, Va., has received from Philadelphia an order for two barrels of kaolin, which we stated some time ago had been discovered in extensive beds upon his farm. The article is to be used in an extensive manufactory in Philadelphia, and it is probable that Major Williams will soon find ready sale for a large quantity of it. The order was the result of our notice.—*Sentinel*.



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MARYLAND FARMER,  
A STANDARD MAGAZINE.

EZRA WHITMAN,  
Proprietor.

S. SANDS MILLS, } Conducting Editors.  
D. S. CURTISS, }

W. W. W. BOWIE, Associate Editor.

OFFICE, 145 WEST PRATT STREET,  
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BALTIMORE, MARCH 1, 1876.

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Articles that will Keep.

The press of current matters—that depend upon present date for value—is so great this month, that we are compelled to crowd a number of very valuable communications over to the next number of the FARMER, which we much regret; but they shall all have place next month—and they all possess value enough to keep well.

FOREST PLANTING.—This subject begins to receive more attention than formerly; but is not half as much regarded as it should be; here is a good example: Forest planting is thriving in Minnesota. The St. Paul and Pacific Railroad has set out over 4,000,000 young trees, and altogether it is estimated that 20,000,000 have been planted on the prairie lands.

How to Get Immigrants Here.

It was not long ago that we were conversing with a Northern man, who was looking about and considering the question of removing from the North and settling in Maryland or Virginia—he liked the climate and many of the people.

After some conversation, in comparing notes about the general yield in the two sections of country, it was evident that he was satisfied, well-pleased, with the climate and locality of these two states: "But, then," he remarked, "the land is so poor and worn out, that it don't seem to bring any crops, worth mentioning." Too true, often.

This is a matter worthy the serious consideration of those who have more land than they desire to keep, and wish to sell portions of it.

Those who pretend to cultivate or to crop, say, one hundred acres, might discontinue that policy and put all the labor and manure on half the land, fifty acres; then they would be sure to obtain much larger yields per acre and more profitable crops.—So, with the operator on fifty acres, let him now concentrate all the efforts on twenty-five acres, and he will get large and profitable results for his outlays—securing credit to himself and his land, and make attraction for immigrants.

This course will bring the land into better repute and favor, by which more speedy and profitable sales can be secured. The general reputation of the State lands, as well as the particular neighborhood, will be improved thereby.

There are people enough in the North and East, who will be ready—are ready and willing—to buy the low priced lands in this and other States, if they can be sure that they are capable of yielding good paying crops. Lands in Maryland, that are equally as good, naturally, as those of New York and New England, can be bought for one-fourth the price that those Northern lands will sell for; and with as good management these will produce as well as those; while the genial climate and short cold seasons with long warm ones, present great advantages and attractions in favor of Maryland and Virginia lands.

To go back a little—the lands here are *not* really so badly worn out, as the too current and common expressions would seem to indicate. A very thin strata of *surface soil*, only, is exhausted, all from constant *shallow plowing*. Let these lands be turned-up two inches deeper, two or three times—in fall or winter—so that the lower soil will be pulverized by the rains and air; and it will soon be as good land and as fertile, as in New York or New Jersey, and can be kept so, if managed as judiciously as lands are managed there. Seeing this done, they will come and buy lands.

Besides, this deep plowing allows the roots to run deeper for nourishment, and allows the moisture to rise up and prevent evils of drouth.



### To Restore Worn-Out Lands.

This is almost a hackneyed subject ; still, many do not know—at least do not adopt—the sure modes of restoring the worn-out lands to fertility; yet, nothing in farming operations is more sure and easy than making the old, exhausted lands of Maryland and Virginia productive and fertile ; there are several processes by which it can be done profitably—while getting crops enough to pay the cost, and the soil in a high state of tilth, that shall afterward yield rich, remunerative crops ; and it may profitably be kept so while producing paying crops, if cultivated judiciously ; for there is no end to the fertility of our lands, if they are only plowed deep and harrowed fine. That is the *basis* and first consideration of all constantly profitable tillage, with various incidental, appropriate management.

There are several modes of restoring worn lands, and of keeping them productive ; and the managers of the MARYLAND FARMER desire most earnestly to see, and aid, the owners of farms to improve their productiveness, and they have no higher aim and ambition than to do all they can, in these columns, to secure profitable culture and happy prosperity to all the honest tillers of the soil.

Among the several modes to restore exhausted land, we believe the surest, most profitable and best one is, the use of 'clover and plaster, on deep plowing and fine harrowing; this is no guess work, for we have the evidence of its utility both by experiment and observation in many localities. Thus:

Plow the old, worn fields deep, in the fall or winter—several inches deeper than formerly—let the frosts disintegrate and pulverize the soil—harrow well—sow a spring crop and clover with it—harrow and roll again ; in the spring, when the crops are well up, sow plaster ; after harvest, sow plaster again on the clover—it will make a good growth, which may be moderately pastured with light stock, or not, as may be desired. The following summer, early, a good paying crop of clover hay may be mowed. Then let it be limed and plowed under—not deep—time enough to sow a crop of winter wheat, being first well harrowed and rolled; there is very much in this *rolling* to secure a good yield ; it crushes and pulverizes the soil much better than the harrow; and no crop can appropriate and feed upon any soil or fertilizer until it is made fine and dissolved to a liquid, and none can be liquified until it is finely pulverized.

Then in early spring—with the last snow or early showers—sow clover again, with plaster and lime. The former helps the clover particularly, and the lime helps the wheat. The lime helps to pulverize and dissolve the soil and stimulate the growth of

plants ; the plaster, a great absorbent, retains and secures a larger share of moisture and gases from the air to nourish the plants ; thus, greater growth of all is secured ; but deep, fine ground must be the basis to work upon.

There are other modes, but this is probably the surest and least expensive, where the farmer has not access to plenty of manure; and this mode can be carried out—by an industrious operator—and pay its way in crops, for the cost, even on the worn-out lands while bringing them to a fruitful condition.

But we do not believe that exhausted lands can be profitably restored to substantial productiveness simply by the use of commercial fertilizers alone.

Nor can it be done by any system, without the land is well and deeply plowed, below the *hard strata* where the old long-time plowing has left it, with a poor, thin, exhausted surface soil; that hard pan must be broken under and crushed, by frost and roller, to give new soil for plant feed, and to allow roots to run down and moisture to rise up.

In fact, we have known good crops obtained for many years, by alternate deep and shallow plowing and roller-crushing without application of any manures.

PAYING UP.—We are thankful in being able to say, that goodly numbers of our old subscribers are paying up arrears, and also paying in advance for the present year ; better still, several of them also gave us the names and pay for new subscribers, for all of which we are really thankful. And still better, numbers of our friends during the past few weeks have sent in clubs of subscribers—from which cause we are feeling in such kindly temper that we can't have any other desire of using clubs than forwarding monthly budgets of good news to our friends. In this connection it is appropriate to say, that in a few cases some of those who have sent us names and money, have neglected to give us the name of their post office and county, so that we are unable to forward their orders, compelling us to use their money without promptly returning the expected equivalent.

Friends, please write plainly the names of your post office, county and State, and write them all so plain that we need make no mistake and delay the proper arrival of your papers.

LARGE YIELD OF PORK.—Mr. H. S. Cranston, Oneida Castle, N. Y., raised, fattened and butchered a litter of nine Cheshire pigs, which averaged 328 pounds, dressed weight, at nine months old ; total weight of the nine, 2,952 pounds. Three of the nine weighed 1,216 pounds.



## FARMERS' ACCOUNTS.

Farmers, especially the younger ones, will find it greatly to their advantage to keep regular accounts of all their business. It will keep them informed of which part of their operations is profitable and which otherwise, from which they will be enabled to correct mistakes. Let them keep a strict debt and credit with each crop, field, animal, &c., as with the orchard and garden. When he is about to put in a field of corn, charge it first with interest and tax on the land, then charge it with plowing and all other labor bestowed upon it, with manure, seed, cultivating, harvesting, &c., till marketed or fed out. Then credit the crop with the value of the grain and fodder, at market prices, whether sold or consumed at home. When the balance is struck it will unmistakably show whether the crop is profitable or not. This careful observation and knowing the result will lead to better management, in order to secure a profit. Take the same course with other things—with the orchard, the sheep, the cows, and so on. It will not be difficult, once you get into the habit of it, but rather it will be found pleasant pastime. It will be well to let the boys or the girls do it; their education in writing, figures and general business knowledge will be improved and advanced full as well as at the country school; in fact, this should be one of the indispensable branches taught in all our rural and primary schools. The farmers of Maryland and Virginia are generally educated people—more so than the farming classes in most other sections—yet, with most of them, their education does not extend to this important branch. A book, ruled as a common journal, with a page or pages to each field, crop, animal, the garden, the orchard, the dairy, the poultry house, &c., with the facts plainly and carefully entered as fast as they occur, will be found interesting and profitable. A drawing or diagram of each field, numbered or named, will be useful and convenient, as the "bottom lot," "side hill lot," the "west lot," or No. 1, No. 6. and so on. We cannot, in a short article, give all the particulars, but throw out suggestions for the consideration of those interested. This practice will show the farmer, from season to season, on which of his operations he is losing or gaining, and will keep him better acquainted with his operations.

REPORTS.—The reports of the United States Agricultural Department for January and February are received, containing the usual statements in regard to crops. It contains a good article on cranberry growing by Prof. Thomas Taylor.

## MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

FEBRUARY MEETING.

On the evening of Thursday, Feb. 17, this Society held its regular monthly exhibition of flowers and plants, in the north Cafe' of the Academy of Music, W. H. Perot, Pres't in the Chair, and W. B. Sands, Secretary.

There was an unusually large and brilliant attendance, especially of ladies, showing a growing interest in the society and its objects. The table presented a large collection of rare and beautiful plants and flowers, among which splendid Camellias, curious orchids, with lilies, primroses, flowering blackberry, and many others were noticeable. The orchids and flowering blackberry, are less common than others. Cut flowers, in various designs, attracted much attention and admiration.

An instructive and useful essay, on the Camellia was read by Jno. E. Feast, which received applause. This was followed, by a most interesting and instructive address, by John Feast, a veteran florist, on Camellias, and Tea growing, showing that the Tea plant belongs to the Camellia family. He showed that growing Camellias was not the difficult and uncertain matter that many regard it to be; but that it can be made an easy and pretty house and window plant by the labor of ladies and children.

Considerable pleasant and lively discussion was enjoyed on the same subject, participated in by Capt. C. H. Snow, Pentland, Brackenridge, Oakford and others. To award the premiums, Messrs. Brackenridge, Hoen, and J. E. Feast were appointed a Committee; and they made the following awards:

Collection of 12 plants, one-half in bloom, first premium, \$5, John Feast; second do. \$3, James Pentland; best basket cut flowers, \$4, Captain Charles H. Snow; hanging basket, \$1, James Pentland; best 6 Chinese primroses, in pots, \$1, James Pentland; best 6 hyacinths, in pots, \$1, Wm. H. Wehrhane; camellias, best (12 named varieties,) cut flowers, \$5, to John Donn, gardener, to Mrs. Isabella Brown; second best do., \$3, John Feast; a special premium of \$3 to Gustav Burger for a display of seedlings; and honorable mention to Mr. Charles A. Oakford for display of large flowers. Chas. Bucher also made a show of fine flowers. After some discussion the following list of Camellias was recommended as desirable for amateurs to cultivate: "Double White," "Fimbriata," "Lady Hume's Blush," "Fordii," "Sauga Nova," "Henry Lefevre," "Jenny Lind," "Imbri Cata," "Multifolia," "Mrs. Lurman," "Vergine de Calle Beati" and "Reine des Fleurs."

After enjoying a pleasant and profitable meeting, adjourned to 16th of March, same place; subject for next meeting *Orchids*; Capt. Snow to read a paper on their nature and culture.



## MARSH MUCK.

There is not on the farm a more valuable fertilizer than *marsh muck*, if dug at the right time and prepared in a proper manner. During several years' experience at farming, in Illinois and Wisconsin, we proved these facts thoroughly.

We had several acres of low, wet marsh, composed of two to six feet depth of rich, black muck or peat, which required draining to put it in a condition for cultivation and meadow; but after it was fairly reclaimed it produced more than double the quantity that any other land did. But the most important fact that we discovered in ditching and reclaiming this marsh land, was in regard to the utility and value of the muck for manure. Our ditching happened to be commenced in the Spring and early Summer; the muck was cut and thrown out in square chunks with a sharp spade and formed into a ridge or bank by the side of the ditch, while some of it was hauled to the field, where it lay and dried in the sun, so that afterward it was difficult to pulverize and put it into shape for use of the plants, remaining in hard, dry lumps or spongy clods over the field where spread, and very slowly dissolved into condition for plants to absorb it. But in the Fall and early Winter we did much more of the same kind of ditching, throwing up the muck in ridges and piles, leaving it to be acted on by the frosts—freezing and thawing—and dissolving by rains and snows. The result was, that in the Spring and Summer this muck slacked and mellowed down almost like ashes, being fine and friable as good garden earth—unlike that which was dug in the Spring and thrown up to the hot sun to bake and harden; showing that it needs to be acted on by the frosts before drying in the sun to afford its best benefits. We found it valuable and to work like a charm on all crops—so profitable that it about paid for our ditches. It was used in various ways with beneficial results; spread as a *mulch* on meadows and around current and blackberry bushes and strawberry vines, and in the garden for cabbages, corn, melons and root crops; and particularly along the side of these ditches we raised the most rich and splendid cauliflowers. Save all your marsh muck.

TRANSACTIONS OF KANSAS.—We have received from Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Agricultural Society, the fourth annual report of their transactions. It is a large, handsome volume of 753 pages, beautifully printed and finely illustrated with maps and other designs. It is a most creditable work for the new State,

## Large, Prolific Corn.

Too much effort cannot easily be expended in producing the greatest possible yield of our noble, national grain, *Indian corn*; nor can too much care be used in obtaining the very best known seed of this important grain; it is desirable that every reasonable effort should be made to bring it to the highest perfection, in both quality of seed and quantity of yield; and we are pleased to know that many experimentors, in different parts of the country, are operating with this laudable aim in view; from time to time, parties bring to our office splendid specimens of unusual success.

Last month, Mr. Joseph Smith, Jr., of Baltimore County, exhibited, in our sanctum, several very large ears, of different varieties of Indian corn, both white and yellow, which he calls "Shipley's Mammoth Dent;" one ear contained 35 rows of kernels; one, 34 rows; and several, 32 rows each 10 to 12 inches long.

Mr. Smith raised a considerable quantity of this corn, which will be sold and consigned to E. WHITMAN & SONS, who will furnish it to those who may wish it, at reasonable prices, for the coming season's planting.

Mr. Smith has other very prolific sorts, such as Walker's Large and Shipley's Prolific.

And we can say, from year's experience, that deep, rich soil and plenty of good manure, has much to do with making prolific corn; the deep plowing, in autumn—10 to 12 inches—allows the roots to run deep for moisture and nourishment, besides permitting moisture to rise from below, in a dry time—preventing the evil effects of drouth; we have seen corn wither up and almost die, in hot weather, on shallow plowing; while by the side of it, on deep plowing, the corn would be rank and luxuriant—not feeling the sun.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR BIRDS.—Some weeks ago Mr. H. F. Whitman, of this city, released one of his fine Antwerp pigeons, for a little sail abroad and it was gone some days, then returned, but not finding its way into the house, it left again, and has not returned, being unable, as he thinks, to find its way into the house; this is an admonition to have care as to the manner of releasing the birds. As he has a number more of these favorite carrier pigeons the loss is not so bad, though it was a favorite.

CO-OPERATION.—We have received an elaborate pamphlet "Manual," on practical co-operation, by Hon. Thomas D. Worrall, which we have not yet had time to peruse,



### FENCE OR NO FENCE.

This subject begins to attract increasing attention. It is a vast question—one of greater magnitude than at first appears. On many farms, in many States—we may say most—fences cost more than the lands or buildings, and the interest on the cost of the fences and the expense of repairs, in many cases, amount to more annually than the cost of feeding all the stock on the farm.

To appreciate or comprehend this subject fully, let any farmer employ a little time in estimating the value of the fence that encloses a ten, or twenty, or one hundred acre lot, at the lowest price per rod or pannel for which he can make a good fence to turn cattle and hogs; then, suppose he manages to dispense with one-half the quantity of fence, and add the other half to the profit of his farm operations. After that he will understand something of the value of a fence law—rather, *anti-fence laws*, which they enjoy in some counties in Virginia.

A careful consideration of this anti-fence regulation will be found to be much like the feeling or effect of Niagara Falls upon new beholders and then on frequent visitors. The first, or even second view gives but slight realization of their greatness and grandeur, but their magnitude grows upon the mind after frequent views and study; they are not appreciated without familiar contemplation. So, the anti-fence policy shows its importance, more and more, the longer it is considered in all its effects and bearings.

**CORN AND WHEAT.**—The report of the Agricultural Department indicates an increased average yield, per acre, of *corn* in 1875 over that of 1874. The highest average yield is in Kansas, 38.4 bushels per acre. The *wheat* crop of 1875 is less than that of 1874. The largest average yield, per acre, of any State was 17 bushels, in Pennsylvania, in 1875; 18 bushels per acre in Minnesota in 1873. In some States the yield is reported as low as 8 bushels, while the general average throughout the country is about 12 bushels per acre. Lesson: If all the wheat growers would bring their wheat yield up to the Pennsylvania standard even, they would more than double their profits; and they can do it, for many farmers raise more than double that average, year after year.

MARYLAND FARMER contains interesting articles on agriculture, horticulture and rural economy.—No Maryland farmer should be without a Maryland Agricultural paper to enable him to keep up with the times. \$1.50 a year. E. Whitman, Baltimore publisher.—*Centerville Record*.

**SHORT-HORNS AND GRADES.**—Joseph Story Fay, milk producer of Southborough, once famous for Ayrshires, has stopped mostly with short-horn grades, bred in Barre, Mass. Of his short-horn cows, Mr. Fay stated that the cows he exhibited, gave from 350 to 500 eight and one-half quart cans of milk per year; he had cows that averaged over two cans a day, from June 1st to October 1st. Seven of these cows were of the Bates heard. He has one cow that gives one and a-half cans a day that dropped her calf 14 months before. He had cows that gave him 4,000 quarts per cow per annum, and six cows that give an average of 50 lbs. of milk per day per cow, for 60 days in succession. The speaker closed by giving illustrations and facts going to show that cows bred from Duchess short-horn bulls, make the best milch cows that he had seen upon the best dairy farms in Worcester county, Mass., as well as upon those of Herkimer and Oneida counties.

### DISCUSSION.

A brief discussion followed the reading of this paper.

L. S. Hardin, of Louisville, Ky., took exception to some of the conclusions of the speaker. He believed that in Kentucky a cross of the short-horn did not produce the best milker.

Mr. Lewis, in answer to this, responded that in Kentucky the milking qualities had been bred out of the short-horns for fancy stock.

Mr. Hardin admitted that the Duchess would produce good milkers, but few farmers could afford to pay from \$10,000 to \$20,000 for a cow.

We take the above from an account of proceedings of the Dairymen's Convention, held in Rome, N. Y., from the *Utica Herald*.

**LARGE FARMS AND SMALL.**—Frequent articles in THE MARYLAND FARMER have maintained that working a small farm *well* was more profitable than working large ones poorly; but it is not meant to assert that necessarily small farms are more profitable than large ones. On the contrary, large ones equally well worked are most profitable. This for several reasons: It takes a man's time to manage a hundred acre farm, and it would take no more than his time to work a five hundred acre farm; it takes as many of several kinds of tools for one as the other, but on a large farm more horse power implements can be used, and more team power can be substituted for man power—this is a great advantage and saving. But the principle insisted upon is, that it is more profitable to work a little land well than more poorly.

**EARTHEN WARE.**—A. H. Hews & Co. have sent us their neatly printed price list of earthen ware.



## LADIES DEPARTMENT.



## A CHAT WITH THE LADIES FOR MARCH.

BY PATUXENT PLANTER.

"The vesper bell, from church and tower,  
Had sent its dying sound;  
And the household, in the hush of eve,  
Were met, their porch around."

The proprietor of THE MARYLAND FARMER last month honored me with the above heading, which he thought appropriate to my "chats" with you ladies. He, being a grandsire, thought it quite appropriate, because it brought home scenes to his own mind as he sits by his cosy fire and talks to his descendants who assemble at his beautiful home—Ivy Hill. But I wish to be understood that while I am a *young* grandfather, I do not look as old as the picture of the grandsire above with his stick and three generations around him. Not a bit. Nor does Mr. W., who controls this paper, for he is neither fat nor jolly, and why he has perpetrated this upon me is not to be accounted for, unless that he wants me to continue my humble labors, rather than that I should grow proud on my getting married and write no longer for his journal; hence he has headed the "chats" with the picture of a venerable old man talking to his progeny. Being a mere contributor, however, I have no right to complain, only to say I have not justice done me by the engraver, and have the assurance to say, all of you would say so, if you saw me in *propria persona*.

But let us now imagine I am that old man with a collection of old and young around me giving advice and talking pleasantly.

This is the beginning month of Spring, and each of you, young ladies especially, for I have not done yet with my lectures to you, must settle upon a plan to have, according to your means, localities, &c., a nice flower garden—however small or inexpensive. Get the best catalogues you can, the nearer home the better, of flower seeds, bulbs, budding-out plants, &c., and carefully read over each; make your selections and then study the characteristics of each flower you have selected and its peculiar habits, and from your botanical books learn all about it. Ascertain by study whether it is likely to flourish in your particular latitude, and what soil or situation it most delights in. The two latter requisites most homesteads can afford, for if it grows best in light soil, and your

beds are stiff soil, dig out the clay and substitute a light or loamy soil. If they flourish in shade give them shade; if they live in sunshine, let them have a warm exposure to the sun—and thus you can, by careful reading, know the history, character and peculiar wants of every plant, shrub or flower with which you desire to make your home beautiful in out-door ornamentation. As soon as you can, come to Baltimore and look through the green-houses and propagating-houses of our many eminent florists. If you do not buy you will learn much, and you will be most kindly and courteously received. Or, if you go to Washington to see the men of the nation, made great by accident, be sure to visit my friend Saul—not Paul—yet I don't believe Saul of Tarsus ever saw such flowers and fruits as Saul of Washington has for the delectation of those ladies who may visit his green-house and extensive gardens.

I have of late said so much about economy that I fear my lady readers, to whom the subject may be distasteful, will exclaim, "He has economy on the brain;" but I have the matter so much at heart, because I see everywhere the necessity to curtail expenses, and "hard times" is the cry of all. Young men say "Times are too hard to marry, and they cannot afford to marry because they have not the means to support a wife in indolence and luxury." Now, young ladies, set them the example of proving that times may be improved by setting your faces against the foolish expenditures of both sexes in clothes, jewelry, carriages, costly entertainments, &c., and in industrious occupations. Let all resolve to return to the primitive, simple habits of our ancestors a century ago, as far, at least, as accords with the improved condition of social life. The following, taken from the *Baltimore American*, is so *apropos* I cannot refrain from giving it for your reflection:

Here is a Centennial contrast. First, as "Poor Richard" had it in 1776:

"Farmer at the plow,  
Wife milking the cow,  
Daughter spinning yarn,  
Son threshing in the barn,  
All happy to a charm."

And now for the modern improvements in 1876:

Farmer gone to see a show,  
Daughter at the piano,  
Madam gaily dressed in satin,  
All the boys learning Latin,  
With a mortgage on the farm.

Now I do not ask you to go to milking cows and spinning yarn, because your time can be far more economically spent and with less labor; but I do ask you to refrain from following such fashions and extravagances as have helped to put a mortgage on the farm, or may soon cause the farm to be mortgaged. This centennial year let all try and become free from debt and as independent in pecuniary matters as we are, thanks to our forefathers of simple and industrious habits, free in our religious and political rights. However ungallant it may seem, I must say that the women of America are greatly responsible for the wild extravagance and speculation and censurable indolence which has prostrated the credit and energies of our people and brought the whole nation to the brink of the gulf of insolvency.

I would that all of you could have seen the great poultry show held in Baltimore in January last. The largest and finest exhibition of pigeons and



poultry of every sort, size, color and variety. Hundreds of ladies were delighted, and no doubt many were inspired with the determination to enter more or less extensively in this very pleasing and profitable industry. The pigeons were especially attractive as lovely pets, among them the wonderful Carriers, the Nuns, Priests, Jews, &c. Some birds were valued as high as \$500 the pair—only think of that! Why could not you raise such lovely and endearing pet birds? The markings and colors of some were so exquisite that no artist can depict such on canvas, and no fabric was ever manufactured that showed such delicate shading and brilliancy. Now is the time to turn your attention to this branch of home industry. Who will begin? The first one will set the *fashion*, and soon there will be dozens of your neighbors to follow. In a generous rivalry there will be pleasant occupation—not profitless or unladylike—but creditable and money making. “There’s millions in it.”

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.—On the 22nd of February past. Prof. D. C. GILMAN was inaugurated as the President of this new institution.—The exercises took place in the Academy of Music, in presence of a large, brilliant and fashionable audience, with excellent music.

Rev. A. M. Randolph made the opening prayer. The Peabody Orchestra furnished the music.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, Jr., on the part of the Trustees, presided and delivered a handsome address.

President Eliot, of Harvard University, then delivered an eloquent address.

Then followed a lengthy and admirable address, on the policy and purposes of the new University, by President D. C. Gilman.

A. J. HAWK’S LETTER.—The Baltimore *Trade Review* copies from the MARYLAND FARMER, the letter of last month, from “A. J. Hawk,” with the following endorsement:

“The following letter to the *Maryland Farmer* is so full of sound logic, and shows so much wide awake business enterprise and forethought, that we copy it, and earnestly urge our readers to read it themselves, and then pass it to others to peruse; then to act, and act as if they meant it.”

If the city papers and business men, generally, would agitate the question, wisely, it would work good to the city and country.

THE MARYLAND FARMER for February has been received and is, if anything, superior to any we have had the pleasure of reading. Every farmer in the country should subscribe to it. It is ably edited, finely printed, of convenient shape, and very cheap at \$1.50 per annum. Ezra Whitman, publisher, at 145 W. Pratt Street. Enclose a 10 cent note and get a specimen copy, and see for yourself if what we say is not true.—*Balto. Trade Review*.

COTTON.—We have received a neat pamphlet from John Nott, Esq., secretary of a Southern Fertilizing Company, which contains a large amount of statistics on the history, growth and manufacture of cotton. It says that the staple raised in North Carolina is equal to the best of the Gulf States. (We were not aware of this fact.) But near the close of the pamphlet we find a gem, that we regard of rich price to all farmers, as urging the wisdom of attempting to cultivate no more land than can be done well and thoroughly, in these words: “Plant only as much land in cotton as you can cultivate and manure thoroughly, and raise on your own place everything that is needed to feed your family and stock.” This course will make planting pay and prosperous, in all branches, whether the staple be grain, cotton, tobacco, or any other crop. Cropping too much land poorly, in a half-way manner, is the bane of all success and creditable farming.

SUGAR CANE.—From Mr. Fonde, we also learn that handsome success has attended many planters of the South in raising sugar cane on the *pine lands*. He refers to Isaac Donovan, Esq., of Mobile, Ala., as one operator who has been successful in this matter.

WEATHER REVIEW.—The report for January of the Signal Office, (Old Probabilities), accompanied by neat weather and isothermal maps and charts, is received. Average temperature during January, 40.9; for many years previous, 37.1.

A PLEASANT CALL.—Last month we received a call from Mr. F. L. PAYNE, one of the editors of the *Planter and Farmer*, Richmond, Va. He represents that fine magazine in a flourishing condition.

ELWANGER & BARRY.—We have received the four handsome, illustrated Catalogues of trees, shrubs, flowers and fruits, from the above old, well known establishment.

GARDEN CATALOGUE.—Dreer, of Philadelphia, has sent us his splendid garden catalogue for this year, full of good things.

WATERMELONS AND PEACHES.—We have received circulars, from Missouri parties, of choice watermelons and peach trees.

ANOTHER SEED CATALOGUE.—Young & Elliott, Seedsmen, of N. Y., send us a handsome catalogue for 1876.

LONG BROTHERS, florists, Western New York, send us a handsome flower and plant catalogue.

SAMUEL KINSEY sends us a handsome circular of the Mammoth Strawberry of the West.



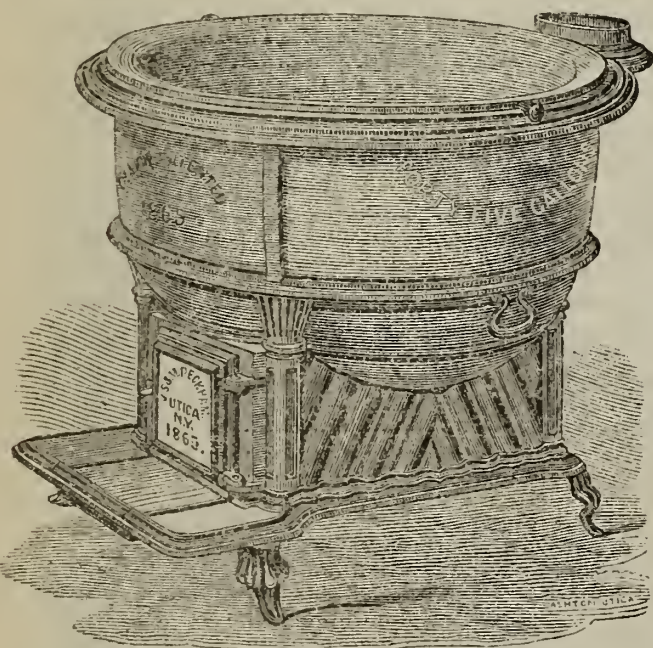
**Steaming or Boiling Feed for Stock.**

By all who have fully tested the matter, it is well known that from one-fifth to one-quarter less feed is necessary to fatten hogs or keep cows in good flow of milk—and in fact for feeding other stock—when cooked than when not cooked.

It has been proved in England, as well as in this country, that oats and other grains, when ground and steamed, go much further than raw feed for horses.

The saving is proved to be considerably more than the cost of preparing the feed in this way; besides, in cold weather, it is much more comfortable for the animals to have their feed warm and soft. Not only does less feed answer, but the animals keep in more sleek and healthy condition, and have better coats and flesh in the spring.

There are many good implements—furnaces and cauldrons—made and sold for this special purpose; among them, the one represented in this cut, is a good one.



There are others, perhaps, as good; from them all, the farmer can choose to suit his own notions and circumstances. Where but few animals are to be fed, a large kettle set on a cheap arch of stone or brick answers very well.

But with this, as with all other implements, the best is the cheapest, in the long run.

Some farmers think it is best to steam all hay, straw and fodder, as well as the grain and roots.—Ground buckwheat with corn meal or wheat bran, boiled and stirred into a thick mush, with boiled potatoes mixed in, makes an excellent feed for poultry in cold weather.

**XANTHIUMS.**—A genus of flower plants, yellow in color, of *X. Spinosum*, is a popular variety, known as thorny clotweed. The name comes from *Xanthos*, yellow; and a yellow dye is extracted from some varieties of *Xanthiums*.

**BLUE GRASS REGION.**—Wythe, Smith and Washington counties, with some others, constitute the rich and noted "Blue Grass" section of Virginia, and is the locality so famous for splendid bullocks, rich farms and energetic farmers. Very few places in the entire Union present so many favorable inducements for varied agricultural operations as that region—fine water, good timber and rich lands, with general healthfulness. We have received some subscriptions to *THE MARYLAND FARMER* from there, and look for more. Also, from the famous "Shenandoah Valley" region, which rejoices in fine farms and good farmers. Both of those sections find Baltimore their most favorable emporium market, and business men of this city are willing and ready to welcome them all with fair dealings, both in buying and selling, and we hope railroads will also encourage with cheap freights.

**THE RECENT BIG BLOW.**—The *West Virginia Enterprise*, and a rightly named paper, gives this:

"Ground hog day, the 2d inst., was bright enough in the morning to enable his hogship to cast a full length shadow amply sufficient to scare him into a comfortable six weeks retirement. The evening of the day brought one of the fiercest storms that has been witnessed for a long time. The gale was not confined either to this or any other particular locality, but prevailed throughout the land, from Canada to Mexico. At this point the velocity of the wind was not so great as in other places, nor the cold so intense."

**EXTRA POSTAGE.**—Many people, and some country postmasters among them, don't seem to remember that writing anything, even a word or date, on the *address* side of a postal card, more than simply the name and direction, subjects it to letter postage. Also, anything more than name and direction written on a newspaper wrapper subjects the package to letter postage. Such is the law. We hope all persons sending cards or newspapers to this office will remember it. All postmasters should know these facts and advise their patrons not to subject others to this unnecessary postage.

**TO PREVENT ABORTION IN COWS.**—Dr. McClure's remedy to prevent abortion in cows by giving tone and strength to the system, is:—Powdered sul. of iron, 2 drams; ginger and gentian each half an ounce; mix, and give one dose night and morning for a week then delay a week and commence again. This remedy has been quite successful around Philadelphia.



BALTIMORE MARKETS--MARCH 1.

This Market Report is carefully made up every month, and farmers may rely upon its correctness.

**Ashes**—The market nominal at 5 cents for Pot, and 7 cents for Pearl.

**Bark**—The market steady and unchanged. We quote No. 1 at \$30; No. 2 at \$21a22 per ton, free on board.

**Beans and Peas**—The market is dull and easier. We quote—

New York medium choice..... \$1 40a1 50  
New York Prime..... \$1 15a1 75  
Southern Western..... \$ 07501 00  
Country..... 75a1 90

**Beeswax**—Receipts light, and prices steady; in fair demand. We quote at 30a31 cents.

**Broom Corn**—The market; prices lower. We quote good to choice medium green. 5a7 cents; common red tipped, 5 cents per pound.

BREADSTUFFS.

**Flour**—Exporters continue to do little, and are using every precaution to their purchases. We quote:

Howard St. Super..... \$4 00a4 25  
do. do. Family..... 4 50a5 00  
Western Super..... 3 75a4 00  
do. do. Family..... 5 25a6 75  
City Mills Super..... 4 25a1 75  
do. Rio brands Extra..... 6 50a6 75  
Spring Wheat Flour high grades..... 5 75a6 25  
do. do. medium do. .... 4 75a5 25  
Patapsco Family..... 8 75a9 00  
Cape Henry Family ..... 8 25a9 00  
Chesapeake Extra..... 8 00a8 50  
Trenton Star Family..... 8 75a9 00  
Mascoutah Family..... 8 75a0 00  
Fine..... 3 25a3 50  
Rye Flour..... 4 50a5 00  
Corn Meal, City Mills  $\frac{3}{4}$  bbl..... 3 25a0 00  
do. Western  $\frac{3}{4}$  bbl..... 3 00a0 00  
do. City Mill  $\frac{3}{4}$  100 lbs ..... 1 25a 130  
do. Western  $\frac{3}{4}$  bbl..... 1 25a 000  
Western Corn Chop  $\frac{3}{4}$  100 lbs..... 1 1a1 20  
Buckwheat Meal, New York do..... 2 00a2 22  
do. do. Pa. & Md. do..... 1 75a2 00

**Butter**—We revise quotations as follows:

	Ex. Fine.	Choice.	Prime.
New York State.....	35a35	27a28	
North Western Roll.....	25a27	22a23	18a20
Western Reserve do.....	25a26	21a22	17a19
Western packed.....	25a28	22a23	18a20
Factory do.....	24a26	21a23	17a19
Glades do.....	25a26	22a23	17a20
Near by Receipts.....	24a25	22a23	17a20

**Cheese**—We quote—

New York State Choice..... 13 a14 $\frac{1}{2}$   
do. do. Good to prime ..... 12 a13 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Western Fine ..... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13  
do. Good to prime..... 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12

**Dried Fruits**—DOMESTIC—We revise, viz:

Apples, sliced..... 12 a13  
do. quarters..... 8 a9  
Peaches, peeled..... 17 a18  
do. unpeeled quarters..... 10 a11  
do. halves..... 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a12  
Blackberries..... 9 a10  
Raspberries..... 27 a28  
Cherries, pitted..... 16 a20

**Eggs**—The receipts are in excess of the wants of the trade.

Fresh Western..... 15a18  
Near by receipts..... 15a16  
Pickled..... 18a20  
Fresh Southern..... 14a15

**Feathers**—We quote 60 cents for Western Live Geese, 50a55 cents for good do., and 25a45 cents for common to fair per lb.

GRAINS.

We revise quotations as follows:

CORN.

Southern White..... 55a62  
do. Yellow..... 57a59  
Western mixed..... 60a61 $\frac{1}{4}$

WHEAT.

Western No. 1 Amber..... \$1 50 a1 57  
do. No. 2 do. .... 1 35 a  
do. Mixed do. .... a  
do. No. 1 Red..... 1 37 a1 39  
do. No. 2 do. .... 1 35 a1 37  
do. No. 2 Milwaukee..... a—  
do. No. 2 Chicago..... a—  
Pennsylvania Red..... 1 37 a1 39  
Maryland Red..... 1 15 a1 30  
do. Amber..... 1 52 a1 55  
do. White..... 1 25 a1 50

OATS.

Southern good to prime..... 41a16

RYE.

Good to prime..... 75a80

**Hay and Straw**—Hay quiet; Straw is steady under a fair demand. —e quote:

Hay—Cecil Co. Timothy..... \$21 00a24 00  
do. Penn. and New York..... 28 00a32 00  
do. Western..... 17 00a19 00  
do. Mixed..... 18 00a20 00  
do. Clover..... 16 00a18 00  
Straw—Wheat..... 13 00a16 00  
do. Oat..... 12 00a14 00  
do. Rye..... 13 00a14 00

**Hides**—Market fair; quotations as follows: Association Steers, selected middle and overweights, 11a12 cents; Cows and light Steers, 9 cents; Texas packers and New Orleans, 12 a14 cents; dry salt Southern, 11 a12 cents; outside butchers, 9a11 cents; dry flint 15a16 cents; Southern do. 14 cents.

**Mill Feed**—Sales are light; prices unchanged; and we quote:

Western Bran, per ton..... \$15 00a17 —  
do. Shipstuff, per ton..... 18 00a —  
City Mills Brownstuff, per ton..... 19 00a —  
do. Midling, do. .... 18 00a —

**Onions**—The market is well supplied. —e quote Eastern \$1.75a2.00 for round lots; Western \$1.50a1.75 per bbl.

**Potatoes**—Receipts large; market steady. We quote—

Early Rose, per bushel..... 45a 54  
do. per bbl..... \$1 50a2 00  
Peerless, per bus..... 35a—45  
do. per bcl..... 1 25a1 50  
Peach Blow, per bus..... 45a 50  
do. per bbl..... 1 60a1 75  
Sweet Potatoes per bbl..... 2 50a2 75

**Poultry and Game**—Light receipts of poultry with the lower temperature. We quote

Turkeys, undrawn..... 12 a14  
Chickens..... 11 a12  
Ducks..... 12 a13  
Geese..... 7 a 8

(Drawn 1a3 cents higher, as to quality.)

**Provisions**—Prices are revised as follows:

Bulk Shoulders..... 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a10 $\frac{1}{4}$   
Bulk Clear Rib Sides..... 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a12 $\frac{1}{4}$   
Bulk Long Clear Sides..... 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ a12 $\frac{1}{4}$   
Bacon Shoulders..... 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ a 9 $\frac{3}{4}$   
Bacon Clear Rib Sides..... 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ a12 $\frac{1}{4}$   
Sugar Cured Hams..... 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ a16  
do. Shoulders..... 10 a10 $\frac{1}{2}$   
do. Breasts..... 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a— 13  
Mess Pork, old, per bbl..... a—  
do. new do. .... 21.00a21 $\frac{1}{2}$   
Rump Pork..... 19.50a20  
Prime Pork..... 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ a17 $\frac{1}{4}$   
Lard Western crude..... 13 a—  
do. Refined, tcs..... 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ a14  
do. Small packages..... a—

**Dressed Hogs**—We still quote Western at \$8a8.25, and Country lots at \$8.50a9 50  $\frac{3}{4}$  100 lbs.

**Lard**—The market quiet but steady. We quote Refined tierces, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ a13 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Western crude, 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ a12 $\frac{3}{4}$ .

LIVESTOCK.

BEEF CATTLE.

That rated first quality..... 5 a6 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents  
Medium or fair quality..... 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ a5 $\frac{3}{4}$  do.  
Ordinary thin Steers, oxen and cows..... 3 a3 $\frac{1}{4}$  do.  
General average of market this week..... a1 $\frac{1}{4}$  do.  
Extreme range of prices..... 3 a6 $\frac{3}{4}$  do.  
Most sales are from..... 4 a5 do.

**Hogs**—The market without material change. We quote at \$8a10, latter for a few extra heavy Hogs.



**Sheep**—Prices show an advance of  $\frac{1}{4}$  a  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent per lb. We quote at  $4\frac{3}{4}$  a  $7\frac{1}{4}$  cents per lb., gross.

**Seeds**—Clover scarce and in demand.

Clover Alsike.....	75 lb 50c
do Lucerne best.....	50c
do Red, Choice.....	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 15
do White.....	60c
Flaxseed.....	75 bush. 1.60 a 1.70
Grass Red Top.....	75 bush. 1.00 a 1.50
do Orchard.....	3.00 a 3.25
do Italian Rye.....	3.50
do Hungarian.....	2.00 a 2.25
do Timothy 45 lb.....	2.75 a 3.10
do Kentucky Blue.....	1.50 a 1.75
do Extra Clean.....	2.50 a 3.00
do Fine mixed for lawns.....	4.00 a 5.00

**Tobacco**—LEAF—Quotations as follows:

Maryland—Frosted.....	\$5 00 a 6 00
do. sound common.....	6 00 a 6 50
do. good do.....	7 00 a 7 50
do. middling.....	9 00 a 15 00
do. good to fine red.....	12 00 a 20 00
do. fancy.....	13 00 a 20 00
do. upper country.....	7 50 a 9 00
do. ground leaves, new.....	3 00 a 10 00
Ohio—inferior to common.....	5 00 a 7 00
do. greenish and brown.....	7 00 a 7 00
do. Medium to fine red.....	8 00 a 10 00
do. common to med. spangled.....	7 00 a 9 00
do. fine spangled to yellow.....	10 00 a 15 00
Kentucky—common to good lugs.....	6 50 a 8 00
do. common leaf.....	9 00 a 10 00
do. medium leaf.....	10 00 a 11 00
do. fair to good.....	12 00 a 14 00
do. fine.....	15 00 a 17 00
do. selections.....	18 00 a 20 00
Virginia—common and good lugs.....	6 50 a 8 00
do. common to medium leaf.....	9 00 a 11 00
do. fair to good.....	12 00 a 14 00
do. selections.....	15 00 a 20 00
do. stems, common to fine.....	2 00 a 4 00

**Wool**—Market quiet; receipts moderate and prices barely maintained. For Tub-washed, 47 a 49 cents; unwashed, 30 a 35 cents per lb.

**Miscellaneous Produce**—Quotations are as follows for the articles named below, and which are not given in our regular report:

Peas, black eye, per bus.....	1 35 a 1 40
Apples, New York, per bbl.....	3 50 a 4 50
do. country do.....	2 00 a 2 50
Chestnuts, per bus.....	2 00 a—
Ginseng, per lb.....	— a 1 25
Seneca Root, per lb.....	70 a—
Sheep's Pelts, each.....	50 a 1 00
Tallow, country, per lb.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 9
Soap, country, per lb.....	4 a 6

**Sumac**—We quote American per ton, \$78.00 a \$82.00; Sicily, 90 a 1.00.

**Fertilizers**—Jobbing rates are here quoted. Contracts for large orders can be made at reduced figures. 2,000 lbs. to the ton.

Peruvian Guano.....	\$59 00 a 60 00
Turner's Excelsior.....	50 00
do Ammonia Sup. Phos.....	45 00
Soluble Pacific Guano.....	45 00
Rasin's & Co.'s Sol. S. Is. Guano.....	50 00
Excelsior Soluble Phosphate.....	50 00
do Cotton Fertilizer.....	50 00
John Bullock & Sons' Pure Ground Bone.....	45 00
J. M. Rhodes & Co.'s Ammoniated Phosphate.....	45 00
Popplein's Silicated Phosphate of Lime.....	50 00
Lorentz & Ritter's Star Tobacco Fertilizer.....	55 00
do do do Ammoniated.....	50 00
do do do Dissolved Bone.....	50 00
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Ground Bone.....	40 00 a 42 00
R. J. Baker & Co.'s Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
Zell's Ammon. Bone Super Phos.....	45 00
Whitman's Phosphate.....	45 00
Missouri Bone Meal.....	43 00
Horner's Md. Super Phosphate.....	50 00
do Bone Dust.....	45 00
Dissolved Bones.....	45 00
Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime.....	48 00
Plaster.....	per bbl. 1 75
Orchilla Guano, A. A.....	30 00
South Sea Guano.....	50 00
Singluff & Co.'s Dissolved Raw Bone.....	45 00
Singluff & Co.'s Dissolved Bone Ash.....	40 00 a 42 50
Whitman's Potato Phosphate.....	45 00
“ Dissolved Missouri Bone.....	45 00
“ “ Bone Ash.....	43 00

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Moro Phillips—Fertilizers.  
P. Zell & Sons—Fertilizers.  
Thos. Meehan—Osage Orange Plants.  
Diggs Brothers—Baltimore Coal Company.  
G. C. Hicks & Co.—Retort and Fire Brick.  
Symington Bros. & Co.—Oil of Vitriol and other Chemicals.  
B. K. Bliss & Sons—Tomatoes and Potatoes.  
Rhodes' Standard Manure for all crops.  
A. E. Warner—Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry.  
C. B. Wise—Southern Maryland Poultry Yards.  
S. W. Ficklin—Belmont Stock Farm.  
United States Purchasing Agency.  
A. H. Reid—Butter Worker.  
Hamilton Easter & Sons—Dry Goods, &c.  
B. M. Watson—Old Colony Nurseries.  
P. R. Phoenix—Bloomington Nursery.  
M. A. Halsted—Golden Trophy Tomato.  
A. W. Livingston—Acme Tomato.  
Blymyer Manufacturing Co—Pure Cane Seed.  
U. S. Medallion Co.—Centennial Medallions.  
A. A. Graham—Practice Pistol.  
Everett & Small—Garden Seed Drills.  
C. C. & R. H. Hyatt—Commission Merchants.  
Geo. C. Hickman—Pigs and Poultry.  
Allen & Co.—Seed Drills.  
Scientific Farmer—Agricultural Magazine.  
Peoples Gas Co.—Gas Lime.  
Balto. Steel Hoe Works—Lockwood's Steel Hoe.  
B. M. Rhodes & Co.—South Sea and Orchilla Guano.  
Dufur & Co.—Wire Railing, &c.  
J. E. Woodhead—Zinc Labels.  
T. Robt. Jenkins & Sons—Agricultural Salt, &c.  
Griffith & Turner—Maryland Crop Cutter & other Farm Implements.

The Premium Engraving, The Three Graces, advertised in another column, is one of extraordinary size, and in its execution nothing has been sacrificed or slighted. It portrays the three Christian Graces, Faith, Hope, and Charity, represented in the forms of three female figures, to produce the highest type of loveliness in pure womanhood. Each figure is more than one-third life-size' and the Engraving is a most desirable one for every Christian family.

## HOVEY'S ILLUSTRATED SEED CATALOGUE.

**HOME GROWN SEEDS** OUR NEW CATALOGUE, 160 pages, containing the greatest variety of Garden and Flower Seeds, and the best strains of home grown seeds for Market Gardeners Family Gardens, Amateurs and Florists, sent free to all who apply  
**HOVEY & CO. 53 No. Market St. Boston, Mass.**

## CANCER, Cured by Dr. BOND'S Discovery.

Remedies, with full directions, sent to any part of the world.

Send for pamphlets and particulars. Address

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Price for the Silver, 50 cents each.

" " Gold, 75 "

Usual discount to the trade.

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**Practice Pistol & Targets.**

Carries a  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch ball with accuracy fifty feet, without powder or percussion. Brass barrel, hair trigger. For sale by dealers. By mail, free for 75 cents, with permanent ammunition for target practice indoors and for sporting out of doors.

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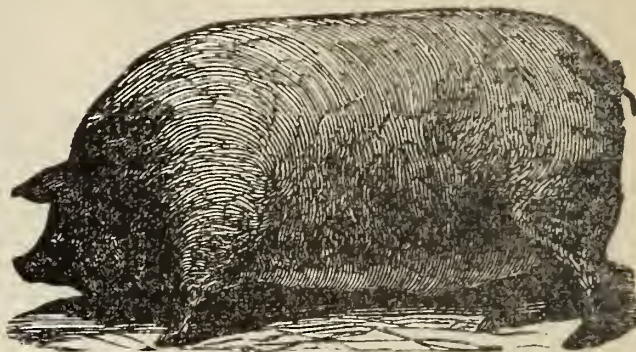
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**FANCY POULTRY,**  
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**MEDAL**



Seed Drills and Wheel Hoes, perfected for '76. Four Sizes. They "sow like a charm," and hoe better, easier and six to twelve times faster than the hand hoe; often saving \$100 in a season! Our NEW polished steel blade, HORSE HOE, perfected after ten years of experiment, hoes, cultivates, plows and hills admirably, and should be owned by every farmer. Circulars free, mention this paper. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Sole Manfrs., 119 S. Fourth St. Phila., Pa. We must have a Live Agent in every Town.

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Invite the attention of parties to their splendid stock of Goods at Retail, on their first floor, embracing—

Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear, Ladies Dress Goods, Mourning Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Sacques, Jackets, Linen Goods, Blankets, Quilts, Lace Curtains, Table Damasks, Napkins, Towels and House-keeping Goods generally.

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All goods marked in PLAIN FIGURES. All purchasers pay the same price. No goods sold except such as we believe will give satisfaction and prove worth the price paid.

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Strawberries and Peaches,

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Plants of the newest and finest improved sorts, carefully packed and prepaid by mail. My collection of Strawberries took the first premium for the best Collection, at the great show of the Mass. Horticultural Society, in Boston, last season. I grow nearly 100 varieties, the most complete collection in the Country, including all the new, large American and imported kinds. Priced descriptive Catalogue, gratis, by mail. Also, Bulbs, Fruit Trees, Roses, Evergreens. 25 packets Flower or Garden Seeds, \$1.00 by mail.

**C. C.** The True Cape Cod Cranberry, best sort for Upland, Lowland, or Garden, by mail, prepaid. \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000. Wholesale Catalogue to the Trade. Agents Wanted.

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## Headquarter Seed

selected with the greatest care from extra fine specimens.

Price 25 cts per packet, post paid.

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**VARIETIES**:—LIBERIAN, REGULAR SORGO and Oom-SEEANA. **PRICES**:—By Mail, Postage paid, 50 cts. per lb.; by Express, 25 lbs. or less, 30 cts. per lb.; over 25 lbs., 20 cts. per lb.; package included. The Neeazana is dropped from our list. We recommend the Liberian for general cultivation. Two or three lbs. required per acre. Money with order.

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The Blade is made entirely of Steel, of an uniform temper throughout, not high enough to be brittle, but sufficiently so to prevent its battering easily in use—is easily kept sharp, and, for wear, has no superior in the market. The Eye is made of Malleable Iron, oval in shape, and will stand the roughest usage. The blade is fitted to a square shoulder on the eye, thus preventing its cutting the rivets; and the eye being placed above the blade, and fastened on the under side, leaves nothing on the front to collect the dirt, not only giving to the Hoe a superior balance, but making it one of the strongest in use. We warrant the combination to be PERFECT IN EVERY RESPECT. FOR SALE BY THE TRADE.

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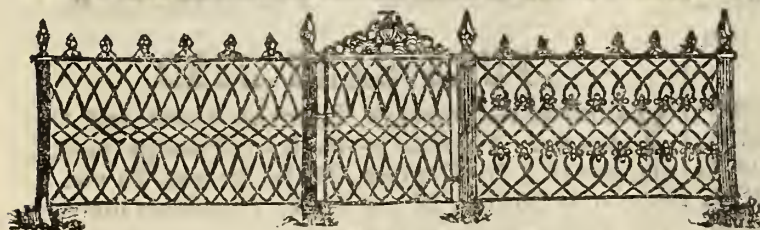
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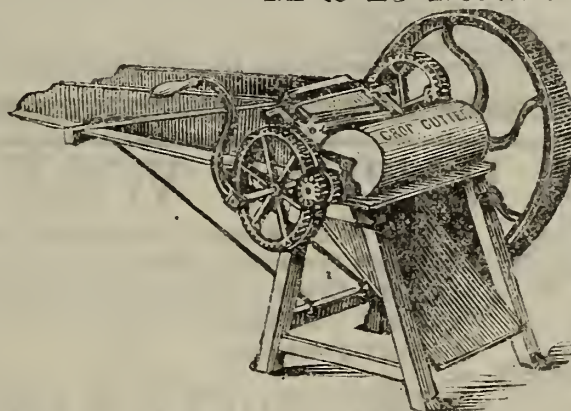
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Corn Sheller, for Horse  
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The best Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter in the market, being more easily adjusted, and less liable to get out of order, and for strength and durability has no equal. All Cutters guaranteed. With a general assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements. A general assortment of Knives and Sections for Mowers and Reapers. Repairing machines at short notice, and on reasonable terms. FERTILIZERS of most approved brands; A No. 1 article of unsteamed Ground Bone, Peruvian Guano, Plaster, &c.

## GRASS SEEDS.

Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Kentucky, Blue Hungarian and other grasses.

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A full and fresh assortment of Garden Seeds for the year 1876. A call is solicited.

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This grand Premium is given to each reader of this paper who cuts out the Premium Certificate found below, and sends it to the Nat'l Art Co., together with (25c.) twenty-five cents. It is sent by MAIL, securely packed, and warranted to reach its destination uninjured.

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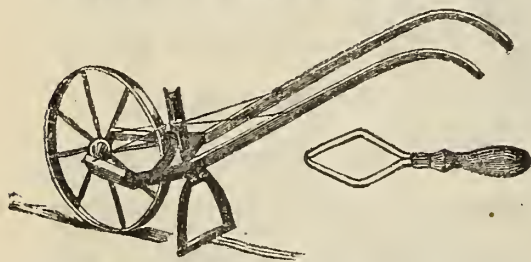
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## BEECROFT'S PATENT WHEEL HOE.



One of the greatest labor-saving machines invented. Runs easy, cuts the weeds clean, stirs up the soil well, and is very durable. Every Farmer, Nurseryman, Florist, Gardener, small Fruit and Seed Grower should have one; it will pay for itself in a very short time.

### BEECROFT'S HAND WEEDER.

This is a very useful Implement for Florist, Vegetable and Small Fruit Growers. Ladies can also use it to great advantage in their Flower Gardens.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, to whom great inducements will be offered.

Also an immense stock of

## EVERGREEN & DECIDUOUS TREES

of all kinds and sizes,

FRUIT TREES, GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS, SHRUBS, &C.

For sale at very low prices.

FULL DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST SENT FREE.

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## John Saul's Catalogue of New, Rare and Beautiful Plants.

For Spring of 1876, will be ready in February with a colored plate, many beautiful new plants are offered—all at very low rates. Free to all my customers; to others, price 25 cts. A plain copy to all applications free.

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contains an immense stock of New, Rare, and Beautiful Plants. Sets of New Pelargoniums, New Perpetual Pelargoniums, New Tuberoses, Rooted Begonias, New Cannas, New Zonale, and Double Geraniums, New Victoria Daisies, New Fuchias, New Roses, New Phloxes, New Helitropes, New Dahlias, New Chrysanthemums, Ageratums, Hibiscus, Caladiums, Clematis, &c. Roses, an immense stock of all the standard varieties grown in pots—cheap.

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New Pears, New Peaches—with a large stock of Pear, Apple, Peach, Plum, Cherries, Standards and Dwarfs, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, &c.

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in great variety for Parks, Lawns, Gardens, &c.

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of all sizes, all of the finest quality, and at the lowest rates.

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of the finest quality, fresh and pure grown by myself, or specially for me, or my importation.

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Being extensively engaged in importing and growing

### New and Rare Plants,

consequently my facilities for seed saving are unequalled.

The following Catalogues with others now ready mailed free.

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JOHN SAUL,

Washington City, D. C.

Jan-ly.

## PERFECTION AT LAST In one Important Art.

EVERY BODY USING THE

"Gulf Stream Refrigerated Dairy Room," without an exception, says that it is a "PERFECT SUCCESS."

One party writes—"I have never had any sour milk in my dairy, during the 15 months that I have been using your patent dairy; no more spring houses for me."

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"How to construct a Perfect Dairy Room"  
Illustrated.

Address, J. WILKINSON.

Rural Architect, Land Scape Gardener, and Superintendent of the Agricultural Building, Centennial Exhibition, after February 1st, 1876, and Mansion House, Baltimore, Md., till then.  
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### The thoroughbred Stallion DICK JACKSON.

Chestnut, without white, except on right heel. Height 15 hands Weight 1070 lbs. Bred by Thomas H. Clay, of Kentucky. Foaled Spring of 1865. Sire Revenue, by imp. Trustee; Dam victoire, by imp. Margrave.

This horse has an excellent disposition, is kind in harness, and has fair trotting action. He may be seen at Gallagher's stable, N. Howard St., near Park Avenue, Baltimore. PRICE \$600.

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1876 DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER, 1876  
Contains descriptive and price list of Vegetable, Flower and Grass Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Novelties, and every GARDEN REQUISITE. Beautifully illustrated. Send two 3 ct. stamps for postage.

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### Brown Leghorns,

Winners of all the first and special prizes at Philadelphia. Solid White Ear-lobes and unsurpassed.—Eggs \$3 per doz. Send for circulars and prices of FANCY PIGEONS.

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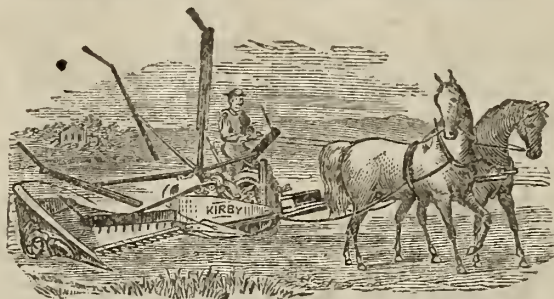
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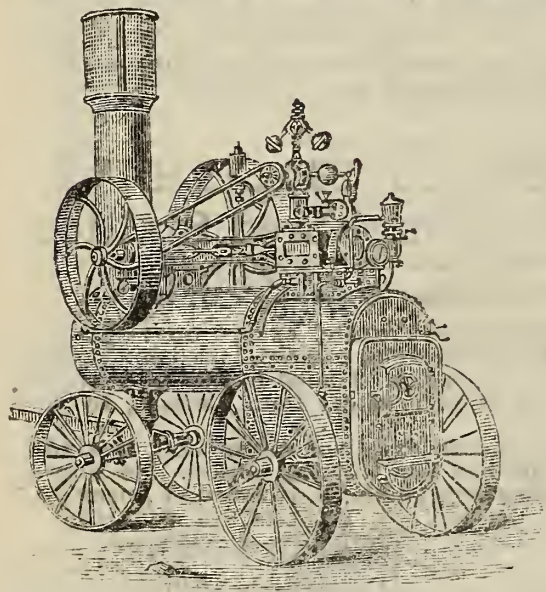
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THE BEST  
**PORTABLE ENGINE**  
MADE.

It possesses every advantage over any Engine in the market, for

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Or for any purpose to which Power is applied.

**SOLD AT A LOW PRICE**  
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PHILADELPHIA LAWN MOWERS,  
BALL'S STEEL, CAST & COMBINATION PLOWS,  
KINYON'S Celebrated MEAT CHOPPERS.**

*The Most Improved Threshers and Cleaners now in the Market,  
and Horse Powers of all kinds.*

**CHOICE FIELD SEEDS,**  
FERTILIZERS AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We guarantee all our Goods, and make a liberal discount for cash. Send for Circular and Price-List to

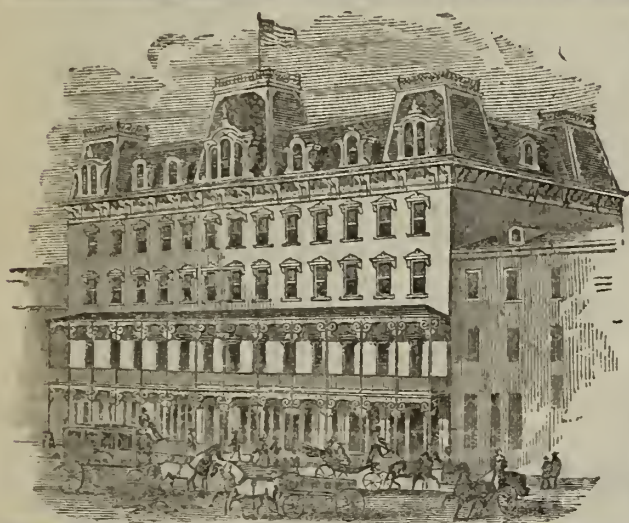
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dec-1y

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**BURNS & SLOAN,**  
**No. 132 LIGHT STREET WHARF,**  
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*Building Lumber and Shingles,*  
**ASH, OAK AND WALNUT.**  
**Lime, Bricks, Sash and Mill Work.**  
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**MALTBY HOUSE**

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**C. R. HOGAN, Proprietor.**

*Capacity 350 Guests.*

Has just received a series of Costly and Elegant Improvements, embracing every Department of the Hotel, having been Remodeled, Enlarged and Newly Furnished throughout thereby supplying a want long felt by the traveling public, a "FIRST CLASS HOTEL," at the very moderate price of \$2 50 per day.

There is attached to the Hotel the most Elegant and extensive RESTAURANT in the city, thereby enabling persons to engage Rooms and live on the European plan, if so desired.  
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**THOMAS M. HARVEY,**  
West Grove, Chester County, Pa.  
**Breeder & Shipper of Butter Dairy Stock,**

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Also, Yorkshire and Berkshire Pigs, and Dark Brahma Chickens,  
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**NURSEYRYMEN AND SEEDSMEN,**  
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A complete assortment of Standard and Dwarf FRUIT TREES, SHADE and ORNAMENTAL TREES, EVERGREENS, Hardy Ornamental and Climbing SHRUBS, GRAPES, SMALL FRUITS, HEDGE PLANTS, &c.

Garden and Flower Seeds, Grass Seeds, Seed Potatoes, Seed Corn, Oats, Wheat, Hedge Seeds, &c., and HORTICULTURAL GOODS of all kinds.

Descriptive Catalogues and price lists mailed to applicants.

mar-ly



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## MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

UNEQUALED <sup>if judged critically,</sup> UNAPPROACHED  
in capacity and excellence by any others. Awarded

## THREE HIGHEST MEDALS

AND DIPLOMA OF HONOR AT  
VIENNA, 1873; PARIS, 1867.

ONLY American Organs ever awarded any medal  
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ALWAYS awarded highest premiums at Industrial  
Expositions, in America as well as  
Europe. Out of hundreds there have not been six in  
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BEST Declared by Eminent Musicians, in both  
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TESTIMONIAL CIRCULAR, with opinions of more  
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INSIST on having a Mason & Hamlin. Do not  
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NEW STYLES with most important improve-  
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PIANO-HARP CABINET ORGAN An ex-  
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EASY PAYMENTS. Organs sold for cash; or  
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CATALOGUES and Circulars, with full partic-  
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Adams St., CHICAGO.

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Percheron Horses,  
Jersey Cattle,  
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TWELVE choice Roses, assorted colors, by mail, for  
One Dollar. Descriptive Lists sent free.

jan-31 TYRA MONTGOMERY, Mattoon, Ill.

## THE 100 DAYS TOMATO,

Actually ripens in 100 days.

Earliest GOOD TOMATO Ever Offered.

Free from rot; ships well; remarkably prolific.

\$419.50 Sold from One-Fourth Acre.

Positive proof of these claims in Free Circular.

25 cents per package; 5 for \$1.00; post-paid. Address,

J. A. FOOTE, Seedsman,  
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A Gem worth Reading!—A Diamond worth Seeing!

## SAVE YOUR EYES,

RESTORE your SIGHT,

THROW AWAY YOUR SPECTACLES.

By reading our Illustrated  
PHYSIOLOGY AND

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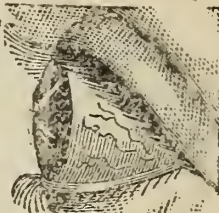
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WASTE NO MORE MONEY BY ADJUSTING

HUGE GLASSES ON YOUR NOSE AND DISFIG-

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Gentlemen or Ladies. \$5 to \$10 a day guaranteed.  
Full particulars sent free. Write immediately to

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jan-ly

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Established in 1823.

JOHN FEAST, Florist,

275 LEXINGTON ST.,

BALTIMORE,

Offers for sale now one of the largest miscellaneous  
collections of Plants in this country. Those want-  
ing can be supplied on low terms, with cut flowers,  
designs and plants for decorative purposes; all  
orders punctually attended to, by applying at the  
above.

Annually importing for 40 years.



## FLOWER POTS,

STONE,

AND

## EARTHENWARE.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF EACH.

M. PERINE & SONS, Manufacturers,

711 and 713 W. BALTIMORE STREET.

Send for Price List.

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PH. SCHUCHMANN.

No. 8 Ave. D., New York,

## BREEDER OF IMPORTED STOCK,

In High Class Pouters & Carriers  
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The Toll-Gate! Prize Picture send free! An in-  
genious gem! 50 objects to find!  
Address, with stamp, E. C. ABBEY, Buffalo, N. Y.  
june-ly



## GOOD SEEDS

GROWN with care and painstaking, from selected stocks. ALWAYS PAY! Try mine. See advertisement "All About Gardening." J. B. ROOT, Seed Grower, Rockford, Ill. Jan-3t

## Education

For Business pursuits or Government positions, secured at WASHINGTON BUSINESS COLLEGE, located at the National Capital, now the most interesting and attractive city in America, and one of the least expensive for students. Business course \$50. Board \$18 to \$25 per month. Time required to complete course six to eight months. For circulars, address H. C. SPENCER, President, Washington, D. C. July-1y

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**NEW ILLUSTRATED**  
**DESCRIPTIVE**  
**AND PRICED**  
**SEED ANNUAL** 1876

Will be mailed free to all applicants. This is one of the largest and most comprehensive Catalogues published; contains about 250 pages, over 600 fine engravings, 2 elegant colored plates, and gives full descriptions, prices, and directions for planting over 1200 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Bedding Plants, Roses, &c., and is invaluable to Farmer, Gardener and Florists. Address, **D. M. FERRY & CO.,** Seedsmen and Florists, DETROIT, Mich.

Feb-3t



## FOR SALE.



A FINE TOBACCO FARM, in Southern Maryland, of 250 acres, supplied with all necessary Buildings and Fencing, in good condition, 2,500 Choice Apple, Peach and Apricot Trees, just beginning to bear. Neighborhood good; location dry and perfectly healthy, in close proximity to Villages, Churches, Stores, Schools, &c., 2 1/2 miles from navigable waters and 13 miles from Southern Maryland Railroad. Terms Easy. Address,

Dec-1f

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 Hughesville, Charles Co., Md.

Our Combined WHOLESALE List of  
**EVERYTHING**  
 FOR THE  
**GARDEN!**  
 (Seeds, Plants, Florists' Requisites, etc.)  
 For the TRADE ONLY, mailed  
 free on application.  
*Peter Henderson & Co.*  
 35 Cortlandt Street,  
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Jan-3t



We call attention to our immense Stock (600 acres of Fruit Trees, Standard and Dwarf. Small Fruits, Grapes, Currants, Raspberries, &c. Ornamental Trees & Shrubs deciduous and evergreen. Roses a speciality—all the finest sorts. Green & Hot House Plants, including best novelties. Small parcels forwarded by mail when desired. Prompt attention given to all orders and enquiries: Descriptive and illustrated priced Catalogue sent prepaid on receipt of stamps, as follows:  
 No; 1. Fruits (new ed., with col'd plate), 15 cts.  
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 Nos. 1 & 2—Neatly bound together, forming an interesting and valuable book for reference.  
 Address, 50 cts; by mail, post paid.

**ELLWANGER & BERRY,** Rochester, N. Y.  
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## BELL - AIR FOR SALE.

This is an elegant estate in the Forest of Prince George's County, Maryland, within half a mile of Collington Station, on the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad. The land lies rolling, well watered and wooded, with plenty of fine timber. The soil is fertile and susceptible of being easily and cheaply made very productive. It is adapted to the growth of tobacco, the cereals, grass and fruits. Fine orchards of young bearing trees are already on it. The dwelling is a large, very substantial, elegant structure of English brick and in English style, with a large greenhouse attached, and a well laid out flower and kitchen garden on either side; in part surrounded by a brick wall and sunken fence, with high embankment. A beautiful bowling green stretches from the rear door of the hall to the sunken fence, overlooking what was once a deer park, in which is low land with a bold stream, easily converted, at small cost, into a magnificent fish pond, and affording ice and skating pond in winter, and for boating in summer; or it can be made a fine meadow. A beautiful drive of three-quarters of a mile reaches the station or Railroad. Before the front door is a splendid lawn, 200 yards wide and 400 long, bordered by two double rows of immense tulip trees, forming shaded walks, and a drive in the centre; this noted avenue is widely known as "Bell Air" "Popular Walk." A Methodist Episcopal Church and a Roman Catholic Church are within two miles; a Public School, Post Office and a first-class Country Store, each within half a mile of the house. Blacksmith and wheelwright's shop close to the farm, with grist and saw mills at convenient distances. The society of the neighborhood is as elegant and refined as any to be found in America, while the citizens are distinguished for hospitality and generous treatment to strangers.

No better location in a healthy region can be found, and in the hands of a capitalist would prove a great speculation. It is peculiarly suited to any gentleman who desires a splendid country seat, full of historic memories connected with the early history of the State, having been first settled by Gov. Ogle. It is within 60 or 70 minutes ride, on a fine railroad, of Baltimore or Washington, or Annapolis. Any person could attend to business or pleasure, daily, in either city, breakfasting and supping at Bell-Air.

It is very healthy. There was not a death in the house during 80 years, and, in the meantime, a son of Gov. Ogle lived there and reared 14 children, without losing one while they remained at Bell-Air. Title clear.

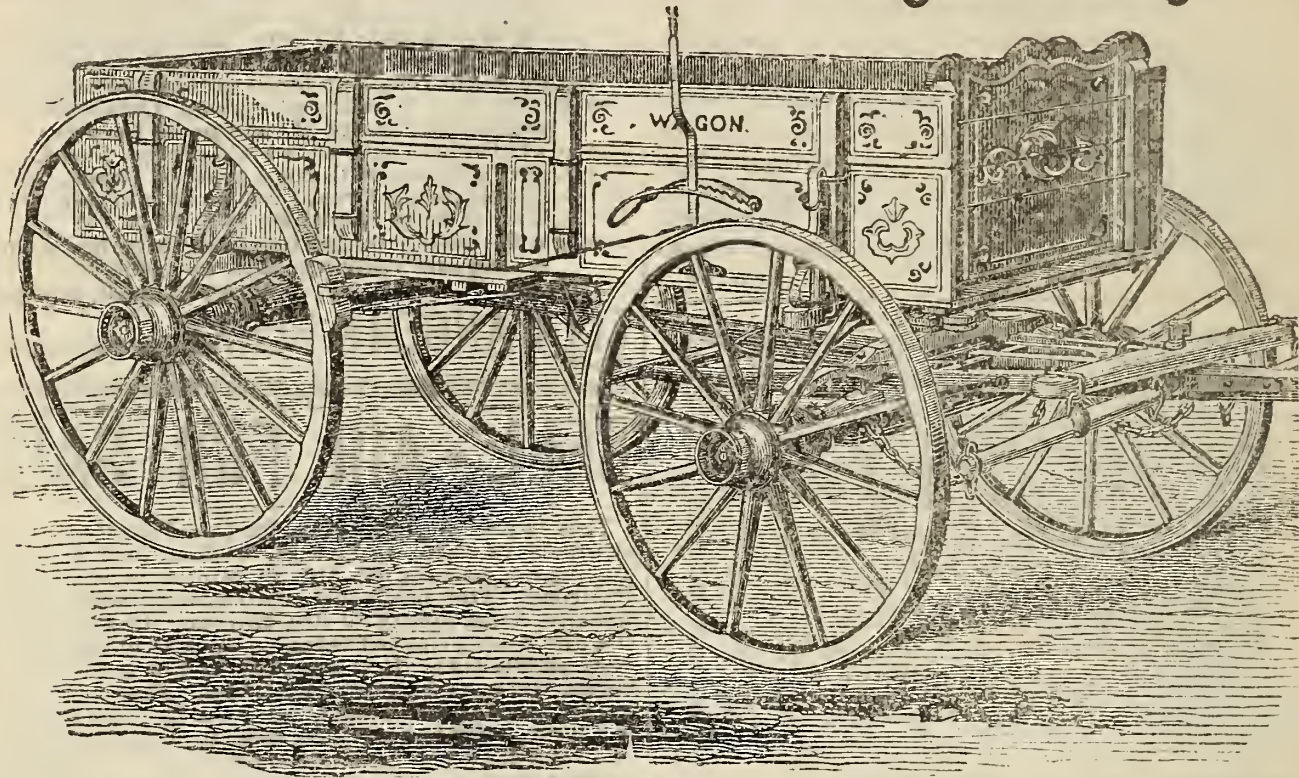
Those who wish to purchase will please apply to either Col. W. W. Bowie, Maryland Farmer Office, 145 West Pratt Street; J. H. Fergusson, Esq., Baltimore; Henry A. Tayloe, Warsaw, Richmond County, Virginia. or to Gen'l Thomas T. Munford, Lynchburg, Virginia. Terms easy, and price low.

Feb-1f



 **Look at the Reduced Prices.** 

# Whitman's Farm and Freight Wagons.



## THIMBLE SKEIN.

			<i>Capacity.</i>
3 inch Thimble Skein, Light 2 Horse.....	\$ 90 00—		2500 lbs.
3 $\frac{1}{4}$ “ “ “ Medium 2 Horse.....	95 00—		3000 lbs.
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ “ “ Heavy 2 Horse.....	100 00—		4000 lbs.
3 $\frac{3}{4}$ “ “ “ 3 or 4 Horse.....	105 00—		5000 lbs.
4 “ “ “ for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains.....	115 90—		6000 lbs.

pole and stretcher chains..... 115 90— 6000 lbs.  
The above are complete with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c.

## IRON AXLE WAGONS.

1½ inch	Iron Axle, Light 2 Horse.....	\$100 00—	2300 lbs.
1⅝ “	“ Medium 2 Horse.....	105 00—	2800 lbs.
1⅞ “	“ Heavy 2 Horse.....	110 00—	3500 lbs.
2 “	“ for 4 Horses, with stiff tongue, pole and stretcher chains,.....	120 00—	5000 lbs.
2½ “	“ 4 “ “ “ “	150 00—	7000 lbs.

The above are complete, with whiffletrees, neck yoke, bed and top box, stay chains, &c. *Brakes and Seats* furnished for either the Thimble Skein or Iron Axle Wagons at the following additional cost, viz :

Spring Seat, (with 2 steel springs) \$6. Patent Brakes, \$4. Lock Chain, \$1.

**DEMOCRAT (or Country Driving) WAGONS.**

No. 2, with half springs, 1 spring seat, shafts.....	\$100	00
No. 3, 3 full springs, 2 seats, shafts and pole.....	135	00
Jersey Buggy " " " " .....	160	00

**EVERY WAGON WARRANTED.**

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IMPORTERS OF  
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**GLUE STOCK, WOOL AND SHEEP SKINS.**

Especial attention given to the importation of **BONES** and **BONE ASH** for Carbon and Phosphate Manufacturing, direct from our Barraca. For Sale to suit mly purchasers, by the Cargo.

**MARYLAND POUDRETTE,**  
Rich in Phosphates, Ammonia and other Alkaline Salts,  
AS PER ANALYSIS, containing in one ton of 2,000 pounds, say  
34 pounds Ammonia,  
39 pounds Potash,  
38 pounds Phosphoric Acid,  
Also, LIME, MAGNESIA, and other valuable constituents in smaller quantities.—  
For sale, packed in barrels or bags, at \$15 per ton, 2,000 pounds, by  
**HEALTH DEPARTMENT,**  
28 Holliday street, Baltimore.

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**Agricultural Works**  
**YORK, PA.**

A. B. Farquhar, Manager & Prop'r.

The Pennsylvania Agricultural Works is one of the most extensive establishments of its kind in the United States. It is furnished with improved Machinery, Foundry, Forging Rooms, Planing and Sawing Mills, Lumber Yard, &c., complete within itself. We are situated among the great Iron, Coal and Lumber fields, which form the basis of all manufacturing; and I would respectfully call the attention of the public to these advantages, confident of meriting an extended patronage.

The following are among my specialties:

**PLOWS.**

Polished, Hardened Steel and Cast Iron. Farquhar's Cast Steel Model Plow, one and two horse, warranted in any soil, and under all circumstances, *second to none*.—American Clipper, Full Steel, one, two and three horse. Atwood and Ohio Cast Plows, two and three horse. Subsoil Plows, Steel soled, two and three horse. Hillside or Swivel Plows, &c., &c.

**Shovel Plows, Cultivators, Sulkie Plows**  
Made of the best White Oak, or Refined Iron Beams, with hardened Steel Shovels, Plain or Reversible.

**KEYSTONE CORN PLANTER**, with **PHOSPHATE ATTACHMENT**, works perfectly with any size Corn and any pulverized Fertilizer.

For further particulars, send for Illustrated Catalogue and Price List.

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Cultivator Teeth, hardened steel, Shovel Plow Blades, Cotton Scrapers, Improved Dickson Cotton Sweeps, &c., all of best Steel, made expressly for my use.

**Pelton Triple Geared Horse Powers.**

This celebrated Horse Power is fast taking precedence wherever introduced; it is more economical, durable and lighter of draft than any other. I make all sizes from two to ten horse.

**THRESHING MACHINES.**

Of all sizes, for both Gear and Belt.

**RAILWAY HORSE POWERS** with **SEPARATORS.**

**FARQUHAR'S SEPARATOR.**

From two to ten Horse Power; simple, strong and durable. Turbine Water Wheels, Mill Gearing, Plow Irons and Castings, &c.

**PLOW HANDLES.**

Having improved Blanchard machinery for the manufacture of Plow Handles upon an extensive scale, I can supply first quality Handles, side bent to order for any pattern of plow.

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**FERTILIZERS,**  
PURE FINE GROUND BONE,  
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,  
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66 Oil Vitrol, German Potash Salts, Pure Chemicals for making Super-Phosphate at the lowest market price. Call at

**R. J. BAKER & CO.'S**  
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**W. ATLEE BURPEE,**  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
**BREEDER AND SHIPPER OF IMPROVED LIVE STOCK,**  
OF THE BEST IMPORTED AND PRIZE WINNING STRAINS.

**PURE CHESTER WHITE SWINE**—A GRAND SPECIALTY—Choice Stock of all ages always for sale at moderate prices, and entire satisfaction given. Also **BERKSHIRE, POLAND, CHINA** and **ESSEX**, some of as Good Stock as there is in America. **JERSEY AND GUERNSEY CATTLE**, the Best Butter Strains. **COTSWOLD AND SOUTHDOWN SHEEP**.

**DOGS**—Setter, Shepherd, Beagle Hound, Fox Hound, Grey Hound, Black-and-tan and Skeye Terriers for sale. Pups and Dogs bred from the best Imported and Most Fashionable Stock.

**LAP-EARED RABBITS & ENGLISH FERRETS.**

**HIGH-CLASS POULTRY.**

Leghorns, Brown-White, Black and Dominique, of my Celebrated Stock, generally acknowledged to have no superior. Imported Partridge Cochins, White, Black and Buff Cochins, Dark and Light Brahmas, Hamburgs, P. Rocks, Am. Dominiques, Black and Red Games and Bantams.

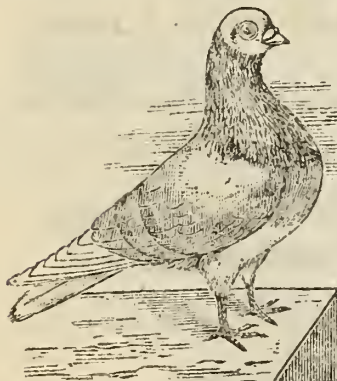
**TURKEYS**—Bronze, White, Black, Blue and Buff; Extra-Fine in size and color.

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**DUCKS**—A magnificent collection, consisting of Pekin, Rouen, Aylesbury, Cayuga, Murcury, and White Top-Knot. High class specimens of the above now for sale, both for breeding and exhibiting.

**FANCY PIGEONS**—All Varieties.

**"THE PIGEON LOFT,"** an Illustrated Treatise on Pigeons, post-paid, 50 Cents. Illustrated Descriptive Catalogue of Land and Water, Fowls and Pigeons, 10 Cents.



Farmers, plant **CHESTER COUNTY MAMMOTH CORN**—the best variety yet produced. Will yield over one hundred bushels to the acre. Per lb., 50 Cents; per bushel, \$5.00. Orders solicited. Glad to write fully to correspondents. Only first-class stock sold. Send for circulars.

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Jan-17



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**GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT  
PIANOS,**

**HAVE RECEIVED UPWARDS OF 50 FIRST PREMIUMS,**

And are among the best now made. Every instrument fully warranted for five years. Prices as low as the exclusive use of the very best materials, and the most thorough workmanship will permit. The principal pianists and composers, and the piano-purchasing public, of the South especially, unite in the unanimous verdict of the superiority of the

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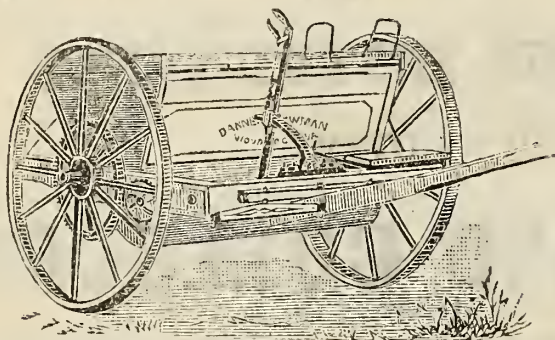
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Will cure or prevent Disease.

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It is a convenient place for travellers, who stop only a few hours or a day in the city, to get their meals. It is the popular resort of country gentlemen from the counties, particularly from Southern Maryland, being convenient to Railroads and Steamboats, and in the midst of the business portion of the city.

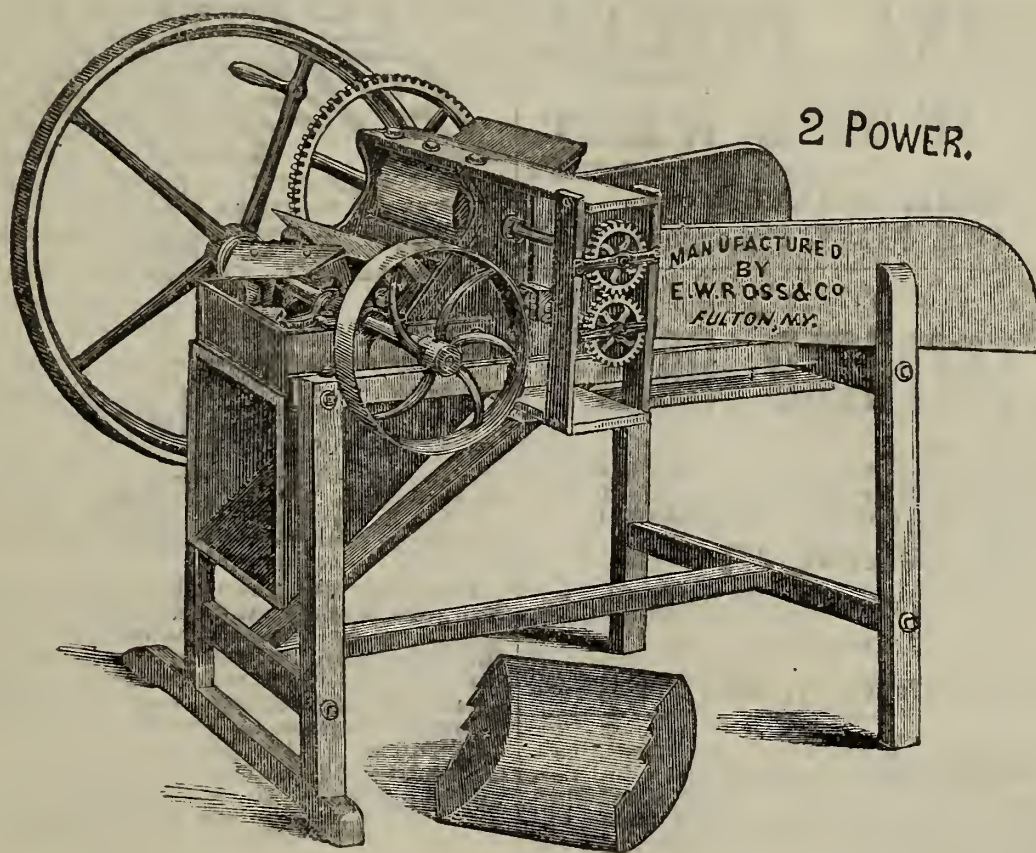
The Proprietors will be grateful for the continuance of the extensive patronage they now enjoy, and will do their best to give entire satisfaction to all visitors.

jan-1y.



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**The Only Perfect Machines**  
FOR CUTTING HAY, STRAW, STALKS,  
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We make Six Sizes, with capacity from 500 lbs. to 3 tons per hour.

The CUMING'S CUTTERS are fifteen years ahead of all other makes. Fifteen years ago they were what other cutters are now, that is, geared cutters. The Cuming's are not geared, receiving the power direct upon the knives.

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The machines are made from the choicest material and perfectly finished, and are well known in the North and West, and can now be had in all the principal cities and towns of Pennsylvania, Maryland and the South. Send for circulars to

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Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dogs, Rabbits &c.

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sep-1y

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Twenty-five varieties choice Flower Seeds sent, post-paid, for \$1.

Your choice of seventeen collections of Bedding Plants sent for \$1.

Our Descriptive Catalogue of Seeds and Plants will be sent free to all who apply. Address,

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feb-3t.



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This splendid young horse, by Gilroy, out of Florence Wallace, and half brother to the famous race horse Grimstead, has become the property of the advertiser, and will make the season of 1876, at his residence. One mile north of Cockeysville, Baltimore county. Gilroy, was by Lexington, and Florence Wallace, by Vandal, who was by imported Glencoe. Full certified pedigree, can be examined, and terms ascertained, which will be liberal upon application to

SAMUEL W. WORTHINGTON,

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Mares kept for \$10 per month. All risk at the owner of the mares.

feb-4t\*

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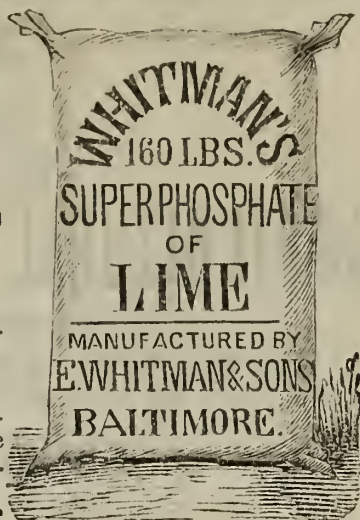


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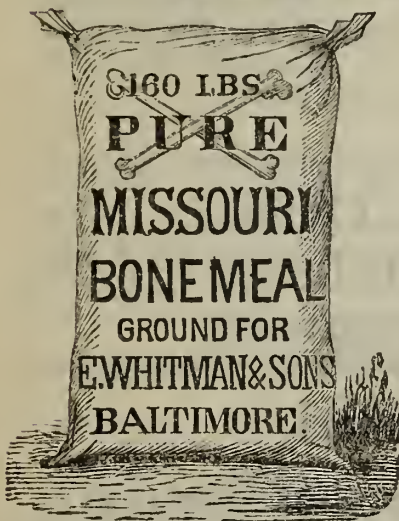
Look at the Analysis, and compare it with other Phosphates in the Market.  
SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE—25 to 30 per cent.  
AMMONIA, - - - - - 2 to 2 1-2 "  
POTASH, - - - - - 2 1-2 "  
Composed entirely of Pure Dissolved Bone Ash, Dried Blood and Animal Matter, and Potash Salts. No mineral phosphates used. Made of the highest grade materials known. There can be no better phosphate made.

Price \$45 Per Ton, in Sacks, of 160 pounds each.



### MISSOURI BONE MEAL.

*Its Superior an Impossibility.*



Analysis : Ammonia..... 4.38  
Bone Phosphate of Lime..... 49.51

Which is the highest analysis yielded by pure bone. The largest particles are smaller than timothy seed.

Price \$43 Per Ton, in Sacks of 160 lbs. each.

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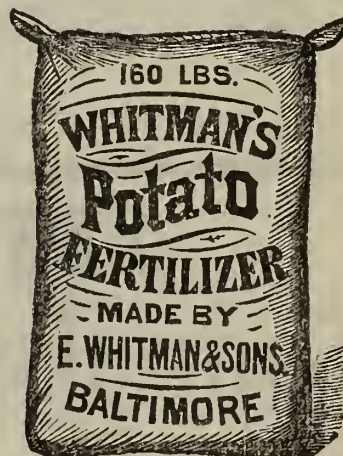
As some parties are offering as Missouri Bone Meal other than the genuine article, we caution all persons that none is genuine unless the bags are branded as shown in the accompanying cut. Our Trade Mark is copyrighted, and we take the entire production of the Mill, and all infringements upon our copyright will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. This article is perfectly pure, and has made a reputation for excellence never equaled by any Bone offered in this market. We do not claim that Bones ground in Missouri are any better than others, but we do claim that the Bone ground by our MILL is perfectly pure, and in unusually fine condition. "Missouri Bone Meal" is a name that we gave to designate this particular article; and to keep other dealers from palming off their goods upon those desiring the genuine Missouri Bone Meal, we have had our Trade Mark copyrighted.

### Whitman's Potato Phosphate.

We have made for several years a Potato Fertilizer, upon the principle that the soil should be fertilized with such plant food as the plants assimilate for their nourishment and growth. Potatoes, Turnips and all root crops, contain very large quantities of potash. For instance: An acre of Wheat takes out of the soil 35 lbs. Potash; whilst an acre of Potatoes takes out 179 lbs. We have sold a large quantity of this fertilizer, and it always has produced the most perfect satisfaction, and we recommend it for Potatoes and all root crops as being the best fertilizer known.

PRICE \$15 PER 2,000 POUNDS,

In New Sacks of 160 lbs. each.



### NEW JERSEY GROUND BONE.

Peruvian Guano, South Carolina Bone (fine ground or dissolved,) Plaster, Sulphuric Acid, Potash, Sulphate of Soda, Nitrate of Soda, and all kinds of Fertilizer materials always on hand and for sale at the lowest market prices.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in Every Description of

**AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**

Have always on hand a Large and Complete Assortment of

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**GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF SEEDS.**

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In our SEED DEPARTMENT will be found a Large and Select assortment of  
**FIELD, GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS,**  
Raised by or for us, and guaranteed to be FRESH AND TRUE TO NAME.

*Proprietors of Patapsco Nurseries,*

Situated one mile South of Baltimore, we are prepared to fill, at short notice, orders for  
**FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,**  
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WALL PAPERS AND WINDOW SHADES of all grades and styles. Workmen sent to  
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VENITIAN BLINDS made and repaired.

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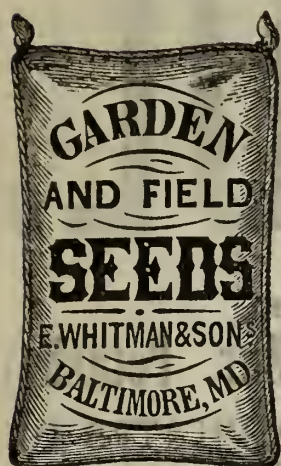
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# CARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.



We have on hand and are now receiving an extensive stock of Garden Seeds of every description, which we warrant fresh and true to name, and which we have carefully selected from the stock of the most reliable growers of this country and Europe, embracing all of the standard varieties and all of the novelties of assured merit.

Our prices will be as low as those of any other reliable seed house in the country. and from the pains that we take in procuring our seeds and caring for them, they must give as good satisfaction as those from any other source.

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We will, upon application, forward our price list to any part of the country, and upon receipt of the prices therein specified, will send seed by mail (at our expense for postage) to any part of the United States. *This, however, does not apply to Peas, Beans or Field Seeds, upon which postage will be charged.*

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We have always on hand a large supply of every description of Field Seeds, such as

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Owing to the fluctuations of market prices of Field Seeds, and the small margin for profit, no printed price list can be issued, but our prices will always be as low as the market affords. For prices of Garden Seeds, send for a price list.

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Opposite Maltby House.

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SALT CAKE, (Sulph. Soda),

NITRATE SODA,

KAINITE, (Sulph. Potash),

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MANUFACTURERS AND MANIPULATORS OF PHOSPHATES ON  
ORDERS AND FORMULAS FURNISHED BY  
OUR FRIENDS.

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To those who want to manipulate their own Phosphates, we offer  
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Having completed extensive improvements and additions to our  
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**DISSOLVED GROUND BONE,**

Containing 3 per cent. of Ammonia.

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**Acids, Chemicals & Fertilizing Materials.**

Moro Phillips' Genuine Improved

**SUPER PHOSPHATE.**

THE BEST WHEAT, CORN, OATS AND COTTON PRODUCER in the MARKET.

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**PURE PERUITE.**

THE BEST FERTILIZER FOR TRUCKERS WE KNOW OF.

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# The Earliest Tomato Known.

\$500 IN PREMIUMS.



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TEN DAYS EARLIER THAN ANY OTHER TOMATO. Prof Thurber, the well known editor of the *American Agriculturist*, thus describes it:

"I had over a dozen varieties, including this, among which were several novelties, as well as those accepted as standard varieties. I think it a moderate statement to say the Conqueror was ten days earlier than any other in the Garden. I would also add that in color, shape, and quality, this variety was highly satisfactory."

Price, 25 cts. per packet; 6 packets, \$1.00.

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A sport of the well-known Trophy—and its counterpart in shape, size, and general appearance, of a rich golden yellow color; a valuable acquisition.

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## GREEN GAGE TOMATO (Carter's.)

A new English variety of medium size, of very beautiful appearance, resembling a bright yellow plum in shape and color, with a distinct, piquant, and highly agreeable flavor, combining the Apple and Tomato beautifully blended. As a table variety, either raw or cooked, it can be highly recommended. It is also equally desirable for preserving.

25 cts. per packet; 6 packets, \$1.00 One packet each of the three varieties, 60 cents.

## PRINGLE'S HYBRIDIZED POTATO SEED.

The extraordinary success which has attended Mr. Pringle in his attempts to improve this valuable esculent—which has resulted in the production of the **Snowflake** and **Alpha**. and last, though not least, the **Ruby**—has encouraged him to still greater efforts in his favorite pursuit of hybridization, and we have now the pleasure of offering a very choice strain of seed saved by him, which is the product of numerous hybridizations, variously operated with every care during the past season, between the above named and many of the best new and old varieties in cultivation, both English and American, and includes every strain, which Mr. Pringle will himself sow the coming spring. Packets of 25 seeds, 50 cents; 5 packets, \$2.

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### RUBY. (Pringle.)

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To those who prefer a red-skin potato we can confidently recommend this excellent variety.

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The Earliest Variety Known.

A very early variety for farm and garden culture, also for forcing under glass; fit for the table ten or fifteen days before the Early Rose. Of medium size, clear white, with the slightest tinge of red about the eyes; flesh very white, fine grained, dry; and of excellent flavor; quality, of the highest excellence. A first-class certificate was awarded by the Royal Horticultural Society, of London, in 1874. A silver medal was also awarded by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. We can recommend this with the greatest confidence as the very best early variety in cultivation. Per pound, \$1.00; 3 pounds to one address, \$2.50, by mail, prepaid. By express or freight, charges paid by the purchaser, 1/2 peck, \$2.00; 1 peck, \$3.00; 1/2 bushel, \$5.00; 1 bushel, \$9.00; 1 barrel, 20.00.

**\$500 IN PREMIUMS** will be divided among the six successful competitors, who shall produce the largest quantity from one pound of either of the above varieties, **Ruby** and **Alpha**. **\$250 FOR EACH VARIETY** subject to conditions named in our Potato Catalogue.

**SNOWFLAKE**—Beautiful in appearance—superior in quality—early—ripening a few days later than the Early Rose—very productive. Price:—Per pound, 60 cts; 2 pounds to one address, \$1.00, by mail, prepaid. By express or freight, 1 peck, \$1.50; 1/2 bush., \$2.50; 1 bush., \$4; 1 barrel, \$8.

For a full description of the above varieties see our new Potato Catalogue, with full directions for culture.



THE MARYLAND FARMER.

# BONE DUST AND BONE MEAL.

“The Standard in America.”

AMMONIA..... 5  
BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME..54

\$42 Per Ton, in Bags.

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## MARYLAND SUPER PHOSPHATE AND TOBACCO SUSTAIN.

750 lbs. Peruvian Guano, 1,100 lbs. Bone Dust. 150 lbs. Potash.

**\$45 PER TON, IN BAGS.**

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### Dissolved or Vitriolized Bone.

**\$43 PER TON.**

No. 1 PERUNIAN GUANO, OIL VITRIOL, (Warranted Full Strength), MURIATE POTASH, SULPHATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA,

And other Chemicals for making Super-Phosphates and Fertilizers, at Wholesale Prices.

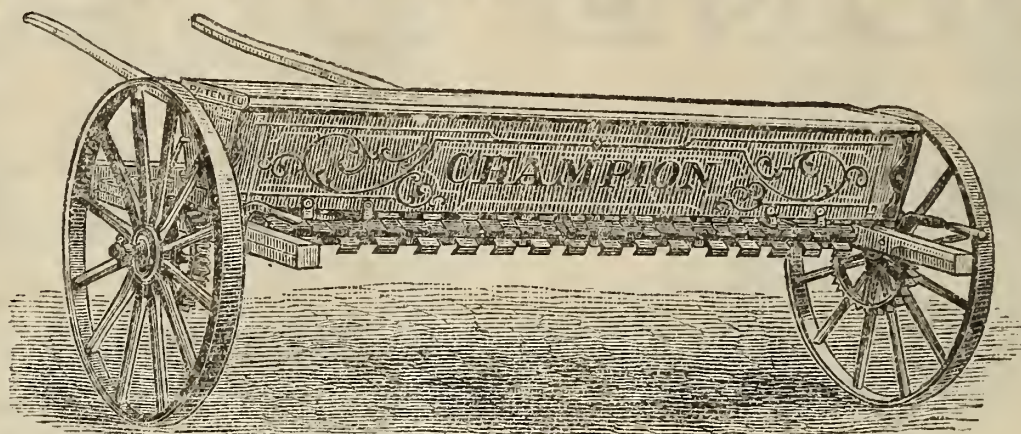
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## CHAMPION BROADCASTER.



There is no work in the Spring of the year that is more heartily disliked and shirked by the farm hands than broadcasting plaster and other fertilizers. It is rarely that a farmer who has much land down in grass gets as much plaster on it as he desired, for the reason that it cannot be sown well in rainy or windy weather, (a great deal of which always prevails in the spring of the year,) and in clear weather the hands will do almost anything else in preference, and leave that undone. Every farmer should have a Champion Broadcaster, and after one season's use he would not do without it for three times its cost. It will sow in any kind of weather, from one-half to twenty bushels to the acre, spreading it far more evenly than can possibly be done by hand. It covers a width of eight feet at a time, and is easily drawn by one horse. It has broad tread wheels and will sow about 25 acres per day. It will sow plaster, Bone Dust, Guano, &c., is simple of construction, and is a durable machine, and not at all liable to get out of order. We offer it as the simplest, most efficient and best Broadcaster ever yet invented. Price \$52. Grass Seed Sower \$10 extra.

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CELEBRATED

**TOBACCO FERTILIZER**

UNRIVALLED FOR THE TOBACCO CROP.

For Sale by Agents and Dealers throughout the Country.

PRICE \$50 PER TON AT BALTIMORE.

**Dissolved Bone Super - Phosphate**


SUPPLIED TO MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS AT  
LOW FIGURES.

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The largest stock perhaps in the East, and quality unsurpassed. Per single thousand \$5,—but very much lower in large lots. Freight by rail or water from Philadelphia is but a trifle over cost of plants.

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THOMAS MEEHAN, Nurseryman,  
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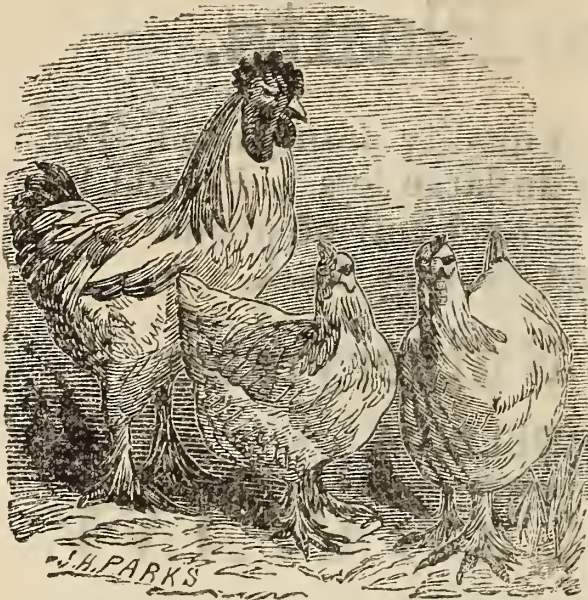
MANUFACTURERS OF

# OIL VITRIOL

AND OTHER CHEMICALS.

Works on Locust Point, }  
Office, 44 South Street, } BALTIMORE.





## SOUTHERN MARYLAND POULTRY YARDS.

CALIFORNIA, ST. MARY'S CO., MD.

I am breeding 3 yards of Light Brahmas and 1 yard of Partridge Cochines, mated in separated yards, as follows  
Yard 1—Lt. Bs.—Cohannet, with hens and pullets,  
Yard 2— " Monitor, with 1 hen & all pullets,  
Yard 3— " Silver Cloud, with all pullets,  
Yard 4—P. C.—Red Jacket, with pullets. Williams.  
(Mostly my own raising)

Cahannet was bred by P. Williams, and won 1st and 2d specials in L. B. class, and Silver Cup as best pair of Asiatics of any variety, at Baltimore, January last, is brother to 1st prize and \$50 special Cockerel, at Brooklyn in December, 1875 was sired by Atlas, 1st prem. Cockerel, at Buffalo and Boston, winter of 1874—75. Atlas was sold to Mr. Gosselin, of New York, for \$50, in December.

Monitor was bred by E. C. Coneey, from his Duke of York strain, sired by *Sir Benjamin*, from a sister of the *Duke of Norfolk*; he is a fine, very vigorous and very handsome bird. Silver Cloud, one of my last year's cocks, is a grandson of Plaisted, *Grand Duke*, a fine, strong, active fellow.

My yard of P. C.'s is direct from the celebrated yards of P. Williams. Mr. W. says, "Vulcan," the sire of the pullet is the largest P. C. he ever saw.

Eggs from my Lt. Bs., from \$2 to \$3 per 13. 15 from all 3 yards for \$7. None older than 4 days shipped. Young birds of both varieties, after September 15th, at reasonable prices, C. B. WISE.

## BELMONT STOCK FARM.

### BLACK HAWK AND FINE BRED PERCHIRON NORMAN STALLIONS

To hire for the Spring Season.

All ages and grades of these breeds, and also some THOROUGHBREDS for sale. Fine and Fashionable

### SHORT HORN CATTLE

of all ages, and CHESTER WHITE AND BERKSHIRE SWINE.

Young Bulls will be sold unusually favorably to stock the country with grades, a cheap and rapid mode of improvements of cattle.

S. W. FICKLIN.

Near Charlottesville, Va.

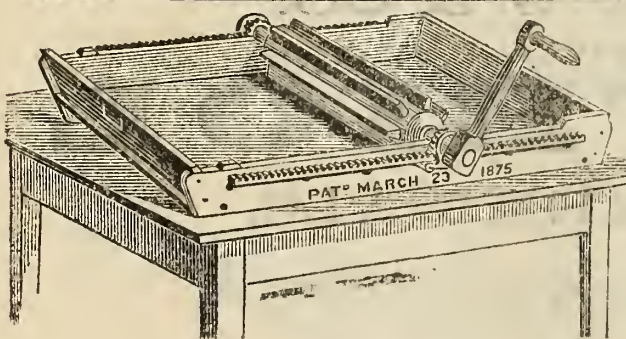
March, 1876.

## UNITED STATES Purchasing Agency,

32 N. 5th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Merchandise and Goods of every description bought at Lowest Cash Prices, and promptly forwarded as directed. Commissions only 5 per cent. on sums of \$2 and over; on sums under \$2, Ten Cents is charged on each purchase. Send for our circular of references, &c., before ordering. Our arrangements with business houses enable us to buy at much less than regular rates.

✍ Write to us at once.



## Butter Worker

The Most Effective, Simple and Convenient yet Invented.

Works 30 lbs in less than Five Minutes. Thoroughly working out the buttermilk and mixing in the salt. AGENTS WANTED. Send for Circular.

Address,

A. H. REID.

1621 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.



THE MARYLAND FARMER.

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# R H O D E S ' STANDARD MANURES

PREPARED FOR ALL CROPS.

Jno. M. Rhodes & Co.

80 SOUTH STREET, BALTIMORE.

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NOAH WALKER & CO.

THE

## CELEBRATED CLOTHIERS, OF BALTIMORE, MD.

Announce the introduction of a plan of ordering

**CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR BY LETTER,**

To which they call your special attention. They will send on application their improved and accurate RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT, and a full line of samples from their immense stock of

**Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Shirtings &c., &c.**

A large and well-assorted stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand, together with a full line of FURNISHING GOODS.

**NOAH WALKER & CO.**

Manufacturers and Dealers in Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, either Ready-Made or Made to Order.

**Nos. 165 & 167 W. BALTIMORE ST.,**

dec-1y

**Baltimore, Md.**

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**A. E. WARNER,**

ESTABLISHED 1811.

MANUFACTURER OF

**Fine Silverware and Rich Jewelry,**

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

**WATCHES, DIAMONDS & NEW BRONZES,**

TREBLE SILVER-PLATED WARE OF NEW DESIGNS,

TABLE CUTLERY, &c., &c.

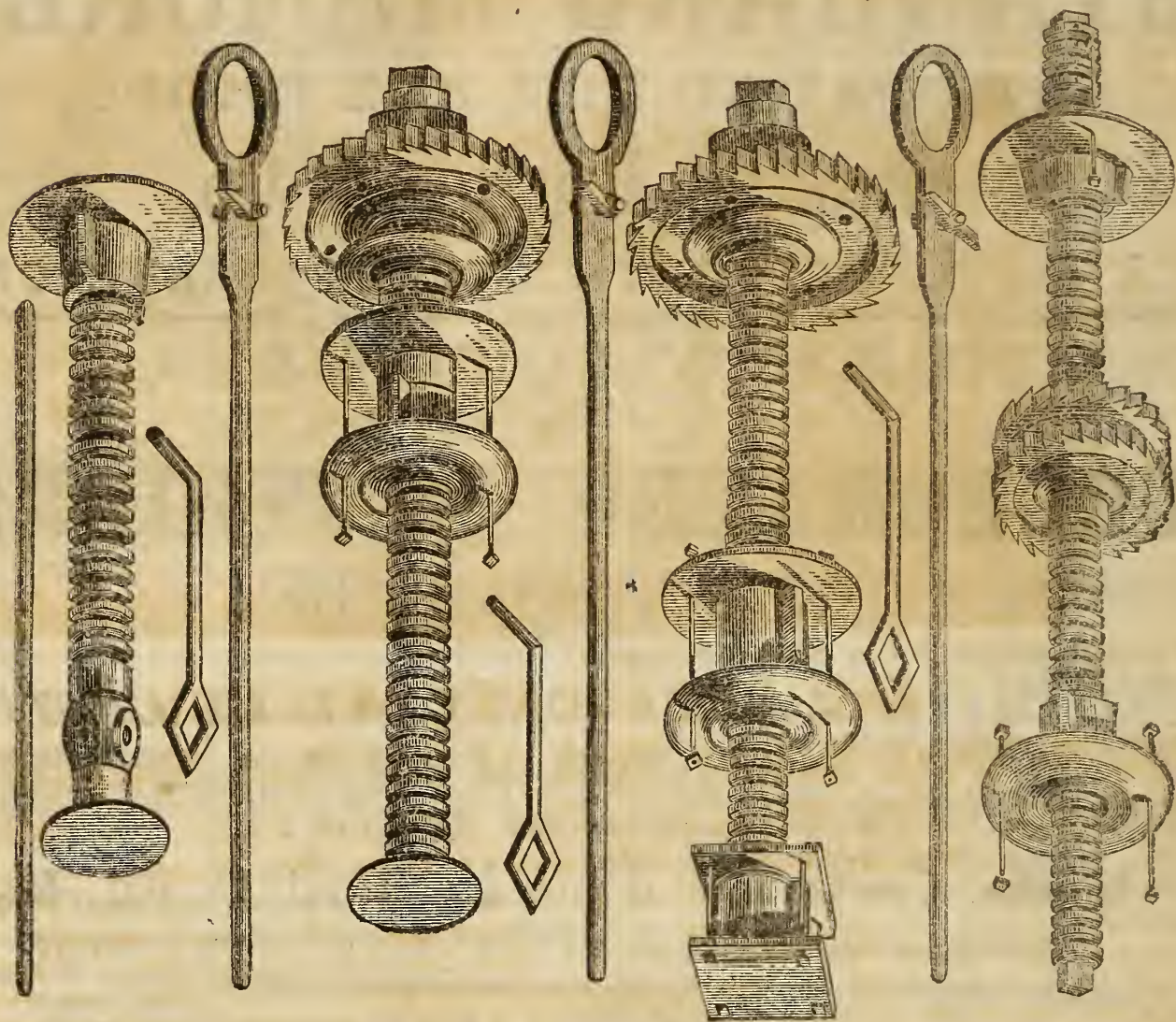
Our Silverware, made on the premises, and of the Finest Standard Silver, all of which we offer at the lowest prices, at

Dec-1y

**No. 135 W. Baltimore St., near Calvert St., Baltimore.**



# TOBACCO SCREWS.



No. 1. MURRAY SCREW. No. 2. ROUND TOE SCREW. No. 3. SQUARE TOE SCREW. No. 4. RIGHT & LEFT SCREW.

(No. 3 Screw has a patent Step, and when the motion of the screw is reversed it brings the follower back with it.)

These Screws have never been excelled in their finish and strength, and we present them to our customers as the best screw ever offered in this market. In addition to those mentioned below, we have the patterns for the Miller, Wells, and we think all other screws ever sold in this market, and can furnish repairs we think for any screw ever sold in Baltimore.

Round Toe Screw.....	\$15 00	Bolts and Keyes for Screw.....	\$2 50
Round Toe Screw and Fixtures, (complete).....	35 00	Lever .....	7 00
Square Toe Screw.....	15 50	Right and Left Screw and Fixtures, (complete).....	42 00
Square Toe Screw and Fixtures, (complete).....	38 00	Right and Left Screw.....	20 50
Screw Box for same.....	5 00	Screw Box for same.....	5 00
Ratchet .....	5 00	Ratchet .....	3 00
Round Step and Ring.....	2 00	Six Foot Screw and Fixtures, (complete).....	43 00
Square Step and Ring.....	2 50	Six-Foot Screw.....	20 50
Washer.....	2 50	Murray Screw and Fixtures, (complete).....	16 00
Ring.....	65	Murray Screw.....	10 00

**E. WHITMAN & SONS, Baltimore.**



# Thomas Patent Smoothing Harrow



## AND BROADCAST WEEDER.

With 69 Round Slanting Teeth of Cast Steel, Tempered in Oil.

The Frame of carefully-selected, well-seasoned White Oak Timber, Thoroughly Painted

Patented Sept. 22, 1868; Oct. 24, 1871; Jan. 16, 1872.

This implement has now been before the public more than *six years*, and many thousands have been manufactured and sold in all parts of the United States and Canadas, principally in the northern and western States. For the last two years since the best kind and temper of steel proper to be used has been accurately determined, not a single case of dissatisfaction has been brought to our notice, not one among our many thousand customers fails to emphatically endorse all we claim for the Harrow. Every Harrow has been sold under a *warrantee of satisfaction* or money refunded, and yet, for the last two years, not a single person has applied for his money to be returned.

Mr. J. J. THOMAS, the inventor, (who has all his active life been an extensive nurseryman and *practical farmer*, and from its first appearance before the public one of the editors of the Albany "Country Gentleman," author of the "American Fruit Culturist," "*Farm Machinery*," &c.,) has for the past thirty years been carefully investigating the subject of improved farm implements, especially those relating to the *pulverization of the soil and the cultivation of growing crops*. He found that all other agricultural implements except the Harrow had been improved, but that remained the same clumsy article that it was fifty years ago, retaining the same coarse, upright teeth, clogging and gathering rubbish and doing poor work withal.

The invention of the **Slanting Tooth** has worked a radical change; it gives to the teeth the action of the *drawing cut*, so essential to the successful working of many standard implements—the mowing machine knife, the straw cutter and hay knife, and many others illustrate this principle. *The position of the shoemaker's knife in cutting hard sole leather, is almost identical with that of the tooth of the THOMAS HARROW in its action upon the soil.*

**Slanting Teeth** never clog, and as a consequence are always bright, sharp and clean, cutting the lumps like a knife, and are always in condition to do the work required. From their position in the frame they run upon lumps, thus holding them fast until sliced into powder. Perpendicular teeth collect and become loaded with rubbish and weeds, thereby increasing their diameter, in which condition they have very little pulverizing power, the draft of the harrow at the same time being greatly increased. We claim that for **Pulverization**, our Harrow far exceeds any Harrow before the public both in quality of work and amount.

**Compactness of Soil** as well as **Perfect Pulverization** are equally essential to rapid and vigorous vegetation, and *are accomplished by the Harrow at one and the same time*, thereby saving the operation of the roller without forming a crust, which on clay soil is especially objectionable.

The slanting tooth, when pulverizing, at the same time crowds the soil downward at every point on its surface throughout its entire length, producing the *uniform compactness required*, the soil being packed from the bottom upwards, and not alone on the top as with the roller.

**Seeds Sown Broadcast** are most *effectually covered* with our Harrow, as the position of the teeth tends to carry them downward into the soil and *bury them*, and not to bring them to the surface as with the common harrow. **Peas**, the most difficult of all grains to cover, are *entirely and perfectly covered* with the Thomas Harrow, and remain undisturbed when the Harrow is subsequently used in



surface cultivation. Pulverization and cultivation to any desired depth is *easily regulated*, by putting on to the Harrow the proper amount of weight. A boy may ride for the weight, and for this purpose we provide a seat, so that a lad twelve years of age may do the entire harrow work of a large farm.

The Lightness of Draft of our Harrow enables us to increase its width, so that our Nos. 3 or 31, the sizes in general use, with nine feet spread, is capable of doing one-half more work with the same amount of power and in the same time than the common harrow, *which is a great economy of labor.*

## CULTIVATION OF GROWING CROPS.

In addition to the uses it has in common with other harrows as a pulverizer, from the position of its round slanting teeth, *it becomes an effective broadcast cultivator of young, growing crops*, passing over them with perfect *safety*, thoroughly pulverizing the soil in and around the plants, breaking the crust, destroying the young and tender weeds just as they are coming into existence. As the teeth press downward upon the more strongly rooted plants, they have no tendency to tear them out, but pass over them without injury. The young weeds, before they are an inch high, having little root, germinating near the surface, are easily destroyed by the Harrow.

Corn, Cotton, Wheat, Potatoes, &c., being more strongly rooted, remain entirely uninjured by its passage over them. This has been thoroughly and extensively tested during the past six years with the most gratifying results. From the best information we can obtain, we estimate that more than 500,000 acres have been so cultivated during the past season, with a saving in labor of fifty per cent. A lad 12 years of age can do the entire work of cultivating 75 to 100 acres of corn or cotton, until the plants are ten or twelve inches high, doing the work better than it is usually done by hand.

Wheat, Barley, Oats, and other similar crops can be harrowed several times over in the Spring, breaking the crust, pulverizing the soil among the plants, increasing the yield from five to ten bushels per acre. The testimony of hundreds of best farmers in proof of this point is positive and conclusive. See letters appended also.

Grass and Clover Seed, thoroughly harrowed in on wheat or other sown crops, always vegetate, and the loss so often experienced of their failure to grow is most effectually prevented.

In conclusion we can only add that over two thousand merchants and dealers have our Harrow on active sale, many of them selling in a single season 25, 50 to 100 each, with a growing demand and increasing satisfaction from year to year.

Having received many letters from parties in the South desiring to know how the Harrow worked in their section of the country, on their variety of crops, and with their kind of labor, we are pleased to call attention to the following brief extracts from recent letters received from Southern farmers, planters and dealers, expressive of their experience in the use of the Harrow, which we trust will receive due consideration, and we conclude fully justify us in claiming the confidence and patronage of the public.

Manufactured and Warranted by the Thomas Smoothing Harrow Company.

## TESTIMONIALS.

Office of Chairman Executive Com.  
PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY,  
STATE GRANGE OF ILL.,  
Lanark, Carrol Co., Feb. 23d, 1874.

J. J. THOMAS & CO.

In reply to yours of the 18th inst. will say, that your Harrow as a pulverizer has no equal; as a labor-saving implement it is the best of its class; in the cultivation of the corn crop it is **indispensable**; and no good husbandman can afford to do without it, as it is a complete weed exterminator, and at the same time leaving the ground in the best possible condition for the growing corn plants. Three years' experience and observation in the working of the Harrow has demonstrated that **it has no superior if an equal in the field.**

Yours truly,

D. W. DAME,

Ch'n Executive Committee.

Warsaw, N. C., Sept. 3, 1874.

I used your Harrow to prepare only a portion of my cotton land, and I found that the seed on that portion came up much better and earlier than where it was not used. I did not try it on my cotton after it came up, but did try it on a few acres of corn and found it **worked well**. If corn was planted with the view of using the Harrow in its cultivation, I am certain it would be a great labor-saving implement. It is the **best pulverizing Harrow** I have ever seen, and does the work with far more ease to the team.

WM. A. FAISON.

Brownville, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1874.

Below we hand you a list of names of **practical farmers**, who have purchased from us and are using your Smoothing Harrow, (all of Haywood co., Tenn.) Each and every one of them speak in the most praiseworthy terms of your Harrow, and say they would not be without it for three times its cost, and can most cheerfully recommend it to all parties who are in need of the **great labor-saving machine of the age.**

CAMPBELL, RAGLAND & KERR.

R. H. TAYLOR,

S. E. TAYLOR,

J. R. TAYLOR.

J. E. CLAIRBORNE,

Dr. H. D. HARRIS,

Dr. A. ALLSTON,

TIFF SMITH,

JAS. H. MANN.

Bel Air, Md., Aug. 23, 1874.

I tried the Harrow on a portion of a field of sowed corn, after it was about two inches high, and thought the Harrow was tearing it up too much, and discontinued its use, and am now sorry I did not go over the whole of it, as the part Harrowed is **thicker on the ground** and about **four inches** taller than the other. I consider it well adapted to this country, and were I unable to procure another would not part with the one I have for ten times its cost.

Respectfully,

H. L. R. WOODS.

Washington, N. C., Aug. 29, 1874.

Yours of the 20th inst. is at hand. I consider the Thomas Smoothing Harrow as decidedly the best pulverizer that I have ever seen, and for **harrowing in wheat, oats or any other small grain**, I think it **cannot be surpassed**. In fact, I have never seen any other harrow which performed the work half so well. It will do good work on the roughest of sod land, where harrows made on the old plan will scarcely make an impression. I used it on corn only to a limited extent, but so far as I have tried it, it succeeded well where the **corn was planted flat**. I did not try it on cotton, but I believe it could be used to advantage in going over it **before it is put to a stand**.

Very truly yours,

R. W. WHARTON.

Waynesboro, Va., Sept. 2, 1874.

In answer to your favor of August 27th, I can say, after **three years' trial** of your Harrow, it will do all you claim for it. It is a **great saving in the corn crop**; a boy 10 to 12 years old can attend **75 or 80 acres alone** until it is six to ten inches high, and keep it perfectly clean, and in fine tilth by starting in time and going over it **broadcast with the Harrow** every three or four days, keeping the grass and weeds down; if weeds are allowed to get old and strong they will not be torn out any more than the corn. I consider it a valuable farm implement, cheap at the price—**can save it in one year.**

Yours truly,

PETER HANGER.



Thomasville, N. C., Sept. 3, 1874.

I have thoroughly tested your Harrow on the three kinds of soils of which my farm is composed—sand, gray gravel and heavy clay—and it is without parallel in my experience as a pulverizer. One of my neighbors remarked that my land, where the Harrow had been used, looked as if it had been raked, so completely was the work done. Respectfully,  
J. L. WRIGHT.

Mitchellville, Prince George Co., Md.,  
August 25th, 1874.

Yours of the 10th inst., asking the result of my experience in the use of your Harrow, is at hand, and in reply I have to say that it has proven entirely satisfactory to me. I have never seen its equal for working corn while in a young state. I harrowed my corn both ways with it until about a foot high, and the result is my field of corn is considered by every one who sees it to be the best in this neighborhood. I also used it in the preparation of land for Tobacco, and after two harrowings, the land looked as if it had been prepared for a seed bed. For putting in Turnip seed, it suits admirably. I can say without hesitation, that for the thorough pulverization of the soil, and its perfect preparation for the reception of seed, I have never seen any implement to compare with the THOMAS SMOOTHING HARROW.

Respectfully,  
BEALE D. MULLIKIN.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, 1874.

The Thomas Smoothing Harrow in the hands of the farmers of this section, has performed all you have claimed for it in your circular. Many of our farmers, after using one of them, have purchased one or more additional, thus indicating their opinion of it. Since it advent here three years ago, many persons using it for the cultivation of corn, finding that it does the work required better and to much greater economy of labor and time, have wholly discarded the common cultivators.

It will be but a short time before it will be in the hands of every intelligent, progressive farmer in this section. It cannot be praised too highly.

Very respectfully,  
JOHN A. BAKER.

Knoxville, Tenn., Aug. 27, 1874.

The Thomas Smoothing Harrow has given satisfaction wherever introduced among our farmers. Those who have used it are enthusiastic in its praise. Mr. Rob't F. Cummings, Sup't Experimental Farm attached to the University of East Tennessee and Agricultural College, says it is just the thing, and the most valuable implement on the farm. Others bear the same testimony.

Yours, &c.,  
HOUGH & CO.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 26, 1874.

In reply to your favor of the 21st inst., would state that all the Harrows I have sold give the best of satisfaction. I saw Mr. Tom Catchfield, one of our best farmers, today, and he says they are the best thing he ever used, and would purchase another one soon.

Yours truly,  
GEO. S. RUBLE.

Franklin, Tenn., Sept. 1, 1874.

Your Harrow on young corn dispenses entirely with hoeing, if used at the right time, and it excels everything in the cultivation of Irish Potatoes, and for seeding with wheat, timothy, millet, or any of the grasses. I tried it on young cotton this season by using two sections with one horse, taking two rows at a time. It did the work well. To sum up the utility of your Harrow in a few words, can say, for pulverizing the soil for seed of all kinds and the cultivation of young, growing crops, it has no equal, and will not clog.

Yours respectfully,  
JAS. P. MOORE.

High Point, Ill., September 10th, 1874.

The merits of the few Harrows I sold here last summer, have established its reputation. One man bought one in the morning, tried it on rough broken hazel land; finding that it cleared itself of surface brush and pulverized the soil thoroughly as well, he returned before night and bought another; he now says the labor saved, added to the extra yield of corn, is more than the two Harrows cost. Another man says he cleared the cost of his, in cultivating only 20 acres. Substantially the same is expressed by all I sold to in regard to the real value of the implement, some doubt if it will run deep enough on sod-land, but are soon convinced of their error on trying it on blue grass sods with which many old farms are infested. It is sure death not only to that, but to all the foul stuff with which the Harrow comes in contact. Another man harrowed in wheat on 15 acres hazel-brush land, newly broken, without hauling out any of the roots or brush. He says were he to prepare that amount of land again he would buy a Harrow for that alone.

H. STANDISH.

Mr. S. is a R. R. station agent, and has sold nearly 100 Harrows to his neighbors. In recent letters he re-affirms the above.

Farmers' Club, American Institute, N. Y.

At a meeting held in March, 1871, the subject of Harrows being under consideration, the Thomas Smoothing Harrow was introduced and one of the improved form was exhibited. After a full discussion of its principles and merits, a committee was appointed by the chair, consisting of John Crane, Union N. J., F. M. Hexamer, of Reisig & Hexamer, Nurserymen, New Castle, N. Y., and Joseph B. Lyman, Agricultural Editor of the N. Y. Tribune, with instructions to thoroughly test the Harrow during all seasons of the year, upon the different kinds of soil, and in the cultivation of the various crops for which it was claimed to be adapted. The Harrow was first sent to the chairman, Mr. Crane, who soon after its receipt wrote us, stating that he found it so indispensable on his farm, that he could not spare it a day, but would pay for another harrow to be sent Mr. J. B. Lyman the next member of the committee, which was done. Reisig & Hexamer already had the harrow in use in their nurseries, so that each member has had one constantly before him during the whole year.

At the meeting held January 9th, 1872, the committee reported, giving the year's experience of each member. The entire report is in our catalogue, but here we can only quote the conclusion, viz:

Your committee concur in the following opinion:

The peculiarities of the Thomas Harrow consist, first, in the size of teeth, and second, in their number and slope. They are small, about a half inch in diameter, and made of steel. They are very numerous, and the holes of them are bored so they have a backward slope of about 45°. When put to work on an upturned sod, these teeth do not tear or upset, but riding on the surface they work it fine by a downward cutting stroke. As the tooth is round, it will not tear up or cut small plants as wheat, corn and potatoes, if they are on a level or a little below the general level of the field. We have found it effective as a pulverizer of the surface, and it can be used to kill weeds and stir the ground around the young crops, yet not materially tear or uproot them, and for this peculiar service it surpasses any other tool with which we are acquainted. In potato culture it is really excellent, and saves half the usual expense; it prepares an admirable seed-bed for young plants, is a very effective leveler and pulverizer, and in seeding down land for meadows it leaves it more level, uniform and smooth than any tool in general use. In short we confidently recommend the Thomas Harrow as simple, rational, effective, and satisfactory to the tiller of the soil.

JOHN CRANE, Chairman,  
P. M. HEXAMER, JOSEPH B. LYMAN.

Royalton Center, Niagara Co., N. Y., April 4th, 1874.

I received your advertising pamphlet one year ago, read it carefully and was persuaded to get one Harrow. It came late: I was nearly done sowing when it came. I had two fields of barley about thirteen acres each; the fields were clover sod of one year, plowed in the spring; one field was seeded with clover at the time of sowing barley. When the other field was grown so that I could see the barley rows nicely, I put the harrow on it; went myself the first time around; I had not gone five rods before I thought I would take the old thing out and burn it up; then I would think how highly it was recommended to harrow barley, and went on.

Well, no matter all I thought, I told my man to drag it all up and went to town, I could not bear to stay and see it. When I got back the field looked as if it would make a good summer-fallow. I felt a good deal as the neighbors said—"Roberts, what a fool!" In about a week things looked better, but I did not drag it any more. When I came to harvest and thresh, then came the difference: the harrowed field averaging 40 bushels to the acre, while the other went only 25 bushels. I spread a field of manure, all but the outside row, by going over it each way once, better than ten men would have done it in the same time. I had a splendid piece of corn, doing nothing but harrow once a week until it was ten to fifteen inches high. You cannot recommend the Thomas Harrow too highly. It has paid for itself every day I used it, almost.

Yours truly,

D. L. ROBERTS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 10, 1874.

In accordance with my promise of last year, I have this season made a thorough test of your harrow as a corn cultivator, and I cheerfully give you my experience. I planted Indian corn in a rich, quick piece of land, which was well seeded with weeds and grass. By the time the corn was up to be seen across the field, the whole surface was becoming green. I then run over the ground once with the harrow. I repeated the harrowing four times, at intervals of four or five days. At the last harrowing a stake which stood ten inches above the surface of the ground was hidden by the corn, much of it being more than a foot high. The harrowing was done by a boy and at the rate of twenty acres per day. It is now perfectly clean, will be the best piece of corn on the farm, and its cultivation cost at least one-third less than any other. And the final result of my experience is, that I shall never plant another hill of corn without giving it its ENTIRE CULTIVATION, until ten to twelve inches high, with the "Thomas Harrow."

Yours &c.,

R. McCULLOCH.



Tusculum, Alb., Aug. 29, 1874.

Your Smoothing Harrow has been thoroughly tested in the Tennessee Valley the past two years, and the general conclusion is that it has *more merit* in the sphere of its uses *than any other farm implement* ever introduced in this section of the country. Its work is pronounced effectual and thorough; it is the only Harrow made on the *correct principles of pulverization*, that is, getting on to the clod and pinning it down until torn to pieces by the teeth. This locality has a succession of knolls on its face, literally full of *chert rock* from the size of a marble to that of a brick, and larger. The Harrow *passes right over them, thoroughly pulverizing and leveling the soil without injuring the teeth of the Harrow*. As a surface cultivator of growing crops, it is most effectual when properly used, beginning with the first appearance of the plant above the ground, and continuing until several inches high and before it could be possibly approached by any other implement.

I have used the Harrow without weight, drawn by one mule a half day at a time, *so light is its draught*, and when weighted drawn by four mules, passing right over the chert knolls with the *Harrow unscathed*.

For the cultivation of Cotton, the ground must be well cleared, ploughed and pulverized, and the seed put in with the Cotton Planter *without a bed*, (that is, planted flat). Properly worked with the Harrow, the *hoeing can be entirely saved*. Cotton has a long tap root that soon establishes itself well in the ground, and is not easily disturbed or uprooted, and if apparently injured soon rises again, *under the influence of thorough cultivation, to a more vigorous growth*. Respectfully,

J. S. HARRINGTON.

Georgetown, D. C., Aug. 23, 1874.

Yours of 23d inst. at hand, and in reply, say my customers are more than pleased with your Smoothing Harrow, and I think I can *double their sale* next season.

Very respectfully,

F. L. MOORE.

Wake Forest College, N. C., Aug. 29, 1874.

The "Smoothing Harrow" both in *quantity and quality* of work, has proved itself to be all that is claimed for it. Very respectfully,

W. G. SIMMONS.

Warrentown, N. C., Aug. 4, 1874.

Last spring I bought one of your Smoothing Harrows, and was so much pleased with its action on Wheat and Corn, that I was encouraged to make a bold move, and did what my neighbors said I would never do again, namely: **Harrowed my Cotton when it was in its fourth and fifth leaves.** This I am pretty confident was the first time your Harrow was ever used for such a purpose, and the unanimous sentiment is that it was a **splendid success**. One of my doubting neighbors wants one now for his wheat, and several more will want them next spring for their cotton.

Yours, very respectfully,

W. H. CHEEK.

Samuel M. Price, Joseph Bosley and Dickinson Gorsuch, discussing the merits of the Thomas Harrow at a meeting of the Baltimore County Agricultural Society, the proceedings of which were published in the March number of the "Baltimore American Farmer," bear valuable testimony in its favor, for a full report of which we refer to that paper. They had used it on corn to their

entire satisfaction, dragged it across rows of drilled corn five inches high, and were astonished that it tore none out. Used it in the spring to put in clover and timothy seed. By it potatoes could be worked with one-half the labor otherwise required. Had used it successfully in old meadows, where cattle had lain, to scatter droppings. was not so liable to catch stones as the common harrow, had done all the harrowing on 120 acres two years, and considered it good for five years more.

Lorreta, Va., Sept. 10, 1874.

I have used your Harrow for preparing land for carrot, ruta-baga and garden seeds. The work was entirely satisfactory, indeed perfect. It distributes coarse and fine manure on sod land evenly and to the best advantage. I tried it on corn planted in squares on a portion of the field where the furrows of the marker were shallow and the planting *almost on the surface*. I noticed it tore out a good deal, but where the furrows were deeper, and the corn was planted *below the surface*, it *worked admirably*. I am now preparing 50 acres for next spring planting to be worked with *no other implements* than your Smoothing Harrow and the shovel plow.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. J. SALE.

Samuel V. Miller, Milo Center, Yates Co., N. Y., says: "I went all over my wheat in the Spring with the Thomas Harrow, before sowing plaster and grass seed, and have no doubt it increased my crop *one-fourth*, my neighbors say *one-half*, besides fitting the ground for clover seed in the most perfect manner."

Hampton, Virginia, September 5th, 1874.

It is too useful to be spared a single day. I have harrowed young peas when several inches high. It breaks the crust and pulverizes the soil among the young plants perfectly, without injury in the least to the plants.

F. RICHARDSON.

Alexander, Genesee Co., N. Y.,

March 5th, 1874.

American Institute Farmer's Club:

I had fifty acres last spring, which like nearly all the wheat in this part of the country looked very badly in the spring. I gave it a good harrowing; the effect was exceedingly satisfactory; it seemed almost immediately to start into vigorous growth, which continued during the season. From the **fifty acres** I harvested **sixteen hundred bushels of wheat**. Scarcely any of my neighbors received over ten bushels per acre. Their wheat looked as well as mine before harrowing.

There can be no question whatever about the great service harrowing does wheat. I might add, in closing, that for pulverizing and all other purposes for which a harrow is used, I have never seen anything equal to the Thomas Harrow.

Yours Respectfully,

BYRAM MOULTON.

Cahoka, Mo., September 8th, 1874.

As a pulverizer your Harrow has no equal. As a cultivator of young corn it surpasses anything I ever tried. In regard to the work on sod, it simply cannot be beat. I think it equal to three common harrows. I would not take \$50, for mine.

IRA BEARD.

## DIRECTIONS.

For successful cultivation with the Harrow, Corn should be planted about *two inches beneath* the surface of the ground, *not* upon the surface with a mound of earth piled upon it. The Horse Corn Planters used at the West do the work exactly right. Farmers not using them should be careful to plant about two inches deep.

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No. 3—3 sections, 69 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch teeth, 9 feet spread, .....	\$25 00
No. 31—3 " 69 $\frac{1}{8}$ inch " 9 " " .....	\$25 00
Seats, extra, .....	5 00

Harrows No. 3 for light sand and prairie, and No. 31 for clay and heavy soil.

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